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Office, Main Street, between 6th and 7th, opposite Gano. Feb., 2d, 1843.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law Saganaw City, Michigan.

J. G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saganaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands; pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants of the country. grants to it. Saganaw, July, 1842.

ENRY STARR. -- Attorney and Counsellor a LAW, Office, South East corner of Fourth and Mai July 9th 1842.

A LLEN & LANCASTER. -- Attorneys at Law N W. corner of Main and Seventh streets Cincinnati. July 9th., 1842. 51-tf. JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors

at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts. CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third

PDWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law. Office of Main street, East side, three doors above 3d.

MASON WILLSON.--Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main

From the Watchman of the Valley. General Assembly--New School.

Half-past two o'clock. Assembly met. The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported several bills, which were ordered to be put upon the docket. On the subject of Slavery, the Committee reported as follows: "Whereas divers Me. morials and Remonstrances have been presented to this General Assembly-some asking action, and others deprecating all action of this bodyand though this Assembly cannot hold any relation to Slavery, as a system, which implies approbation, but most be understood to regard it as a great evil, involving most unhappy conseboth to master and slave: vet the removal of the evil of it, though an object of intense desire and earnest prayer, and one calling for the continued action of truth and love, does not fall within the constitutional powers of this body."

The Chairman of the Committee gave notice that this was the report of a majority, in which he did not coincide. This report was made the order of the day for half-past ten o'clock to morrow morning.

The Committee on the subject of Dancing, made a report, and upon the motion for the adoption, an animated discussion sprung up, in which several members took part. Several amendments to the report were proposed and rejected-all deploring the evil of dancing, but some supposing that the facts were not justly stated. The report was, however, amended and adopted,

"Resolved, That the fashionable amusement of promiscuous dancing, is so utterly unscriptural, so eminently and exclusively that of the world, "which lieth in wickedness," and wholly inconsistent with the spirit of Christ, and with the propriety and purity of heart which his followers are bound to maintain, as to render it entirely improper and injurious for professing christians, either to partake in it, or to qualify their children for the art, by teaching it to them; and also

neit' to call for the faithful and judicious exercise of plandiscipline on the part of the churches, when any

of their members have become guilty." Several other matters of minor importance, were passed upon, which occupied some little time, and then the Assembly adjourned.

TUESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock. The Assembly met, and spent one hour in devotional exercises, and then proceeded to receiving reports on Synodical records, which were called for in order.

At half-past ten, the Assembly proceeded to the order of the day, to wit: the Overture on the subject of Slavery. We may state here, before proceeding to this matter, that upon the report of the Committee upon the records of the Synod of Cincinnati, a spirited debate sprung up on exceptions being taken to the records on the subject of Slavery-in which Messrs. Rowland. Elv. Dickinson, and several others, took part.-Dr. Elv moved that exceptions be taken and sustained, and said he wished the Cincinnati people would treat the poor blacks with a little more humanity, and not drive them off to Canada. If they chose to preach upon their records, by resolutions on Slavery, they might preach till doomsday; but what good would it do? He would not reprove the brethren. Dr. Dickinson said he wished all the reports had brought out what had been done on the subject of Slavery in all our Synods. He did not believe that we could do any better than to leave this matter to the lower courts, not seeming to dream that he was interfering with the action of such a court, in reflecting upon the doings of the Cincinnati Synod .-He said he felt no zeal on this subject, while his tremulous voice, indicating deep emotion which he could scarcely repress, showed that he had quite zeal enough. We must let them be judges, Dr. Dickinson said, and leave the matter where

it was left b, the Assembly in 1839. It was inquired by one member on the floor, if a Synod had no right to pass any resolution whatever on the subject of Slavery, without being subject to exceptions by this body?

Another said that any exception would be reflection upon that body. It is said by some on this floor, that no action on this subject can be had without schism-and the Cincinnati Presbytery is guilty of it.

Mr. Rowland moved the recommitment with instructions to have them stricken out. He thought they were insulting to the Assembly, and calculated to do great injury. Dr. Ely did not wish the re-committal, but the approval, with the exception of their doings about Slavery. While he did not feel prepared to cen sure those brethren, he could not approve of their doings. For one he did not believe all slaveholding was sin: he could prove it was not. But if the Cincinnati brethren think so he could not object. If they chose they could refuse him and good Dr. Clelland and Brother Stiles their pulpits: but he thought they would feel much as a good old Baptist deacon did when he preached one time, and they praised the sermon, and called him brother, and all that; and when the sacrament was administered, the good deacon passed him by while the big tears were running down his cheeks. Afterwards the deacon met him and said, Doctor, if you preach for us again at a communion season, I'll hand you the bread if I'm excommunicated for it. So our brethren in Cincinnati would feel.

Dr. Duffield wished to know if the whole subject of slavery could be discussed over the records of the Cincinnati Synod. He thought not.

Rev. Mr. Benton said the Synod were nearly unanimous in passing these resolutions. The brethren of that Synod were not imprudent nor rash, nor committed to any ultra action or views. If an exception then was to be taken, he thought it might be well to have the exception pretty clearly defined. He desired it might be done so as to inform the Synod in what the wrong consisted. If they have done wrong, let it be pointed out, and the reasons, laid down on paper, why it is in error, shown. But if they are to be treated with contempt, and their solemn action on an important subject rebuked and disapproved without a shadow of reason, the Assembly must not be surprised if they found the Synod restive under the treatment.

Rev. C. P. Wing, lately from the North, now of Tennessee. was unwilling to allow the Synod to escape with a mere non concurrence with their action. Something ought to be sent down to that Synod, a little more decided than a mere disapproval. These resolutions (which by the way had not been read to the Assembly), censure a large portion of the church, and virtua'ly excommunicate them. If a session had passed such resolutions in reflecting on an individual church member, it would amount to his excommunication. He felt that the Assembly might concede too much to these abolitionists. When such a body as the Cincinnati Synod come forward to break the bonds of sweet fellowship and harmony, they ought to be made to feel their presumption. When he saw how God had been blessing the churches both South and North, he felt that such division and schismatic measures demanded such a rebuke as to check them in the

R. M. Brown, of Illinois, wished to remind his brethren that sessions were the proper judges of the qualifications of church membership. If they see fit to require freedom from slaveholding as a qualification, what could we do? Could we interfere? Besides, in 1839, the Assembly directed the lower judicatories to do what they and this is what this Synod have done. Will this Assembly censure them? Then they should have informed them of what they might have expected in 1839 would be done in 1843 on this

Rev. Mr. Wilson thought that not approving would be to condemn. Here the discussion was abruptly terminated by calls for the order The subject of the records was postponed to

take up the order of the day, viz: SLAVERY. The memorial from Cincinnati was read, and a remonstrance from Lewis. A memorial from Onondaga was read, and also a remonstrance from thirty-nine Elders in Philadelphia. A memorial from Otsego was read, and also one from Erie; and the names of sixteen or eighteen other Pre-byteries were announced as having sent in memorials on the same subject. It was then moved that the report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures be adopted. Professor Taylor, of Virginia, said that he was opposed to this report, because it went farther than the Bible. It calls Slavery an evil. Where can you find any such name given to Slavery in the Bible? He would go as far as any brother on this floor, in following the Bible, let him be carried where he would, with the South or the North, the East or the West. He quoted from the 7th of Corinthians, where a slave was exhorted to use his liberty rather; but his former condition was not spoken of in language so strong as in the resolution, and called an evil; and therefore he should go against it, and would go for one which would be proposed in its stead. He felt great confidence in the good spirit of his brethren, who differed with him in their views of this matter. We have had a delightful meeting so far, and he believed that a discussion of this question would lead to more harmonious views.

Mr. Kellogg followed in opposition to Profess. or Taylor, and also to the report, which we need not here repeat, as it was common-place, and went over considerations which have been stereotyped for years past. Mr. Kellogg, however put at his opponents, with some force, their own inconsistency in refusing to bear testimony aagainst Slavery when they had borne testimony against dancing.

Shall a man, asked Mr. Kellogg, for dancing half an hour in his own parlor, be subjected to discipline, when a man holding a hundred of his fellow men in bondage, is not to be rebuked?-Mr. Kellogg moved a substitute to the report, as the proper action of the Assembly. On the question of postponement, Mr. Gruff, of Pennsylvania, followed in opposition to postponement; asserting most positively that the Bible had never called this enslavery of men an evil. The apostles had never done what brethren on this floor would have us do. If this resolution must pass, then the South will go off. - He did not wish to threater, but he must say, that there would be a division; and will there not be a division in the North? Then where will be our General Assembly? inquired the speaker.

The question on postponement was taken, 53 to 46. So the report of Committee on bills and overtures was postponed, and the substitute was taken up. Mr. Giddings of Washington, moved the postponement for the purpose of taking up a paper resolving on no action of this Assembly, 53 against, and 43 in favor. So the motion was lost; and Mr. Kellogg's resolutions, expressing the views of anti-slavery men, remain-

The Rev. E. Beecher then took the floor .-He was for discussion, full, free, unchecked; and let all opinions be known. We have a right to discuss this subject. No law of the land even is above the reach of discussion. We are not to be told here that we must not have discussion. He would abide the challenge of his brother from Virginia, Prot. Taylor, and bring this whole subject to the test of the Bible; he was happy to meet him there. He wanted nothing better than the Bible on this subject to settle every point in debate.

Dr. Beecher here introduced several resolutions as expressive of the sentiments which he intended to maintain, and which he read that he might be more easily and correctly understood. After the reading he said that he read them without reference to majority and minority. A responsibility now meets us, staring us in the face, and asks us if we will meet it. For himself, he felt bound to meet it, and he would meet it, as he was bound to his country and his This speech was a most lucid and able discus

sion of the individual and social rights of all men, as founded upon the law of God. I am desirous said the speaker that the subject should be met fully, earnestly, humbly, and in the exercise of devout christian feeling, and under an unutterable persuasion that we can and will discuss the subject as becomes christian men and freemen; and in view of that judgment at which we shall give an account for our doings here on this floor. With this conviction I voted for the postponement of the resolutions of the Committee, because it did not bring a correct issue before us. It represents us as declining to testify upon a great moral question, because we have not power to legislate. It refuses to do what is asked because we have not the power to do what is not asked. The grand reason why our judicial power was taken from us was, that our moral power might be increased, by never coming in conflict with judicial power.

As to the objection which has been urged that our action on this subject will bring us into conflict with the laws of the land-why, what is the fundamental principle of our government and constitution? It is the great right of free discussion of every measure of government. How are evils to be rectified except by discussion .-We have the right to discuss even the laws themselves, and who can say us nay? Our Constitution is based upon this right. I ask no more than that Constitution gives me-I will never take less. And in our ecclesiastical capacity this liberty is not only granted but enjoined. "The Assembly shall give answers to all questions" touching the reformation of manners and the putting away of evils when its opinions are asked and desired. I hope then, as the powers of this Assembly cannot be denied and as discussion will bring us into conflict with the laws, only so far as we have a right to contend with them -- as in the case of laws on lotteries and other immoralities-the Assembly will calmly, and in the fear of God, proceed to utter its deliberative voice on this subject, in the presence of Ilim who has gifted us with the power of thought, and tell the world our opinion of slavery. There are eager listeners waiting to hear. England waits to hear-France waits to hear-and the whole civilized world waits to hear the voice of this great body of Christ's circumstances we cannot refrain. Let them hear-if the majority are unsound-let them be convinced-if the ministry, let them know it. Time was when I strongly sympathized with brethren who desired no action on this floor. I wished not to involve in any indiscriminate censure all those who hold slaves. I make a distinction between the system and the situation of individuals placed by inevitable circumstances under the operation of the system, and while I may excuse the individual for yielding to the force of circumstances, I yet aver that there is sin on the part of those who create these circumstances, and this necessity to which a man is obliged to yield. There is sin somewhere-I am in favor of no rash or precipitate course of discipline. It would be wrong for this body to

proscribe any such course. I have expressed a willingness to bring this whole matter to the Bible. But what is the method of argument usually adopted? Instead of inquiring what are the fundamental principles of the Bible in regard to our duties to others -they ask what the Bible teaches in specific cases-and from these specific cases they derive the rule. My object is to take the general principles to learn the rule of our conduct .-Now if it can be shown from the Bible, and from the legislation and judicial decisions of slaveholding states, that the essential legal idea of slavery does not involve any flagrant violation of the principles of the gospel-and of all those rights which the Bible guarantees-of which the human conscience is the eternal witness, then will I admit that the Bible argument is against me. But I cannot consent that the doubtful in terpretation of passages which are designed for another purpose shall controvert the great truths which are inwrought into the whole fabric of revelation, and which constitutes their glory

and excellence. The great question is, whether physical force shall control conscience and truth, or whether conscience and truth shall govern and guide physical force. Physical force crushes three millions of our fellow men who are in bondage. Can these bondmen argue out their cause? If they are wronged can they plead for redress?-No! Physical force surrounds them with a wall reaching high as heaven-and the North guards it well. Must we defend slavery and not speak out? I protest against it. I beg the Assembly to look well to their action here. Look well to it, lest to avoid a little temporary evil you strip yourselves of all power to bear testimony or utter a voice for God or for truth.

Dr. Wisner then took the floor, amid cries for adjournment, as the morning was nearly past, and he gave notice that his speech would be a

And he gave way for the hour of adjournment-the Assembly in the meantime proceeding with some unimportant business for a few minutes, and then adjourned.

The mail hour has come and we send our sheet away to carry its tidings to our patrons in the Great West. Some one may ask what is the aspect of the Assembly under this debate. We answer that all appears kind, conciliatory and fraternal in the highest degree-the Southern brethren and Northern brethren appearing entirely cordial, and all giving all others the credit of honesty and sincerity. We have made some enquiry and we cannot learn that there is a single slave holder in this Assembly. There cannot be more than one or two.

Discussion on Slavery continued. Rev. Mr. Myers said I rejoice in the spirit which has prevailed in this house. We see that there may be a conflict of opinions, while all is peace and harmony in this body. We owe it under God I believe to the grace of God, in answer to prayer, that we enjoy this delightful state of feeling upon this floor-and may I never, by any thing I shall say or do, be the instrument of breaking up this harmony. I love my fathers and brethren here, and bow to the good and wise in their opinions, from whom I am con strained to differ. Their opinions are not my opinions; what is the difference between us?--It is the difference between action and no action. We say we can have action, kind yet decided; I do not sympathise with ultraists-never have -never can-and yet there are some on this floor who will be ready to say, "If brother Myers is not an ultraist we wonder who is?"-What is ultraism on this subject? Any man will say that is ultraism which goes beyond me. So every man will make himself a standard, whose feelings and whose heart is not down to zero. I plead not for ultra measures; I have no sympathy with those who would drive the plough share of division through the church.

Mr. Myers here read one of the resolutions passed at an Anti-Slavery meeting in N. York, if we mistake not, touching the necessity of secession from church organizations in orde; to

get rid of slavery.

There moderator-that is ultraism-that is the ultraism of the day, and to that I must stand opposed. I regard it as the very climax of fanaticism and extravagance; do our resolutions here say any such thing? No sir, no such thing can be contemplated by any member of this body. Have we not borne our testimony against the license law ! Here the moderator interposed, while several members called to order. The moderator said he believed no such testimony had been borne. Mr. Myers resumed-It is within my recollection that the General Assembly has borne most unequivocal testimony against the sale of ardent spirits, but let that pass .--The testimony of this Assembly has been borne against the sin of Sabbath breaking. It should not be turned away from the sin of slavery. Not a man on this floor has said that slevery is right -- now is it right or wrong? Who contends that it is right. Does it not invade the rights of our fellow men? and does it not invade the prerogatives of God! When God says "What he has joined together let no man put asunder," he says what the advocate of slavery tramples under his feet. Does not human statutes say search not the scriptures? while God says search the Scriptures.

It has been said that the Bible argument has not been met. What is the design of that argument? Is it to make slavery right? Then let it be acknowledged. Let it go forth that slavery is a holy, a heaven-ordained institution; a heaven approved organization. What is the design of the Bible argument? That we may be led to believe that slavery is so good, that freedom is not better, and therefore we must let it

Now we should have no difficulty in preaching to slaves just as Paul preached. Were I in the South I should tell them to be obedient to their nasters: to the froward as well as to the But that should not be all my preaching. I would preach the whole gospel--and probably I should be stopped when I begun to preach on the text, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." I should wish to read our Savior's parable to find

Does instruction to slaves sanction slavery?-Then instruction to him who is assaulted to turn the other cheek when one is smitten, sanctions assault and battery, and instruction to Lim from whom the coat is taken to let his cloak go also, sanctions robbery. This has been well answered by Dr. Duffield here on this floor, and it is an exposition which cannot be set aside.

We are often told that people at the North do not understand the subject of slavery. Now who are they that do not understand it? We are not told that Dr. Wisner did not understand it, and all those who sympathized in his speech last evening. Oh no. It is when the discussion looks northerly; then the North does not

understand it. Now I ask who would give the most enlightened verdict on slavery, a northern Jury or a southern jury: one free from its clegs and its temptations, or one all beset and bowed down with them. We are told that we have no slaves at the north, and we have nothing to do with it. But Moderator, we have to do with it as is seen on the floor of this very Assemb'y. We sustain it, and so do all the North. We must bear our testimony against it and then the responsi-

bility will fall on another quarter. You ask what is to be done? Do you wish to divide us! No; we wish to prevent division -But it is said we compel division if we do not speak out, for our southern brethren will go off. I must be candid. There is danger on both sides. and I hope that while we are endeavoring to keep clear of Sevlla we shall not run on Cha-

Dr. Hill, of Virginia, then obtained the floor. He began with a smile upon his venerable face, with an anecdote of the brother of the late Chief Justice Marshall. Once upon a time, in the midst of a warm excitement, this man became exceedingly obnoxious to a certain party, and they resolved to take him to the river and duck him. As they were about to plunge him in, he said to the leader of the party, you are not quite slow enough about this business: when our Baptist folks are about to plunge a fellow mortal they always wait a little and allow him to give in his experience. Now I have had no opportunity yet to tell my experience. This was said in such a jocular way that the whole party stopped to hear the experience of the man, and the consequence was that before he was through the party was nearly all on his side.

Now the truth is, I want very much to tell you a little of my experience. I'm not in danger of being ducked exactly, but of something worse; I'm in danger of having my head cut off-of being driven out of the church. I am determined to be good natured, though my manners may be warm; I hope allowances will be male for me, for I love my brethien, all of

I may be thought to be a pro-slavery man: I protest against the charge; I have always been tender on this subject ever since I was a boy .-When a child some of our servents wanted to

learn to read the Bible, and I told them if they would fix me up a tent in some retired place in the woods I would teach them. They did so, and I taught several of them the Scriptures when I was but 12 years old. I was left an orphan when very young, and four slaves were left to me as my share. One was my old nurse whom I loved as I did my mother, and she loved me as she did her child; one was an old, useless man. None were of any profit to me. When I was married my father-in law made over two slaves to my wife. He knew my opposition to slavery so well that he would not make them over to me. We have raised a family of slaves from them, and again and again have we offered them their freedom, but they declare they will never leave us.

When I was about to settle in the ministry, I made provision that I might preach to the slaves; and I told the people that I would not preach to them un'ess they would allow me to preach to the slaves; and often among those people I have had a thousand black faces staring upon me at once. When the odious anti-reading law was passed, I had two hundred slaves under me, learning to read. Old women with their spectacles on, and young children, all learning so that they could read the Bible. That unfortunate, ill-judg ed law, took them all from me. And who procured the passage of that law? It was our wellmeaning, but mistaken abolition brethren of the North. Had they let us alone," we might have gone on in our instruction. But they poured in their abolition documents upon us by cart loads. They sent them to me. I wrote to head quarters requesting them not to send them. The consesequence was, after that, I got four for one. The Virginia Legislature, to prevent evil, passed that odious law, which I always opposed, and which, if it were left to me, I would have repealed before yonder sun sets. We had the worst ene. mies of emancipation in the abolitionists of the North. About the time of the miserable Southampton insurrection, the State of Virginia was on the very eve of emancipation. So was Mary. land, Kentucky and North Carolina. I do not believe that it would have gone farther than this. Some of the ablest anti slavery documents which I have ever seen, were the speeches made upon the floor of the Virginia Legislature, after that insurrection. And, Moderator, as I stand here, I solemnly believe if our abolition friends had let us alone, I believe all the States I have mention. ed, would have been to day Free States. But the abolitionists came down upon us like the locusts of Egypt; and oh! what have they done? they have put back the day of emancipation at least fifty years.

It was not the South that did it; it was the hue and cry of abolition. Some of the abolition ists came among us, sneaking and doing some things so mean that they cannot be named on this floor. Some of them got lynched, and right enough too, I think. I am no advocate of lynch law: but extreme offences sometimes require extreme remedies. They deserved it. We are now placed in such a position that we cannot spea's our anti-slavery sentiments. We are put all aback. I am anti-slavery, and always have been: but I solemnly declare that were I the owner of five hundred slaves in Virginia, I would not send them out of the State, and I would not make them free in it. Philadelphia has enough blacks already-Cincinnati has enough-and to stay in Virginia after being made free, would be worse than before. Would our kind, compassionate friends of Cincinnati, open their arms and eceive them. I think not.

Well, I will tell a little more of my experience in General Assembly matters. I began it in 1817. Brother Ely remembers something about it. We have been through many scenes together. When the Assembly divided in '38, the report was industriously circulated through all the South that all that were left in the Constitutional General Assembly were abolitionists. I went home and contradicted it. I told them that we did not divide on that ground at all .-I am not quite certain that I was altogether right when I told them that there were as many abolitionists in the other body as in our own. I begin to think I was mistaken.

We have been crippled and set back by our northern brethren. They did not mean it, but so it has turned out in fact. In 1787 I housed myself in the Presbyterian Church, the verchurch to which I now belong. I thought I should tarry in it till I died. In 1789 I began my ministry in this same church, long before a General Ascembly was organized. That was done in 1804 or 1805. In this good old mansion I had hoped to spend my days. But the Synod of Cincinnati now come and tell me I must clear out. Well, what's the matter? Why you do not speak Shibboleth quite right.

The Moderator here interposed, and said he had not understood that any names were called by the memorial from Cincinnati, and he hoped we should be spared those reflections.

I call for the reading, said Dr. II., and when it was read, he seemed to be a little disappoint-

Dr. Hill resumed - Now I ask if that action is not excision, the very thing we fought against in '37. If it is not, I am not able to understand language. Is it not an unjustifiable assumption of power to eject from communion ministers and members without trial. This is not the old basis, but the new; the same spirit of '37 in a new shape. I believe some of these movements are the master strokes of the devil, and I expect they will be seen to be so before we

On closing his remarks, he moved the indefinite postponement of the resolutions of Rev. Mr. Kellogg, which were before the house, for the purpose of introducing a resolution of his own, leaving this whole subject where it was left in 1839, which was carried 43 to 41.

Dr. Ely then spoke a few moments to the resolu ion of Dr. Hill, and in favor. But he spoke so much at random, and wandered so far from the whole subject, that he was called to order and took his seat.

Dr. Dickinson said, we have discussed this whole subject through and through, in the two last Assemblies, and he supposed the discussion would lead to more harmony of views, and lead the General Assembly to do any thing on this subject, or carry out any great measure more than has been done by former Assemblies. He said division is the thing aimed at on one

side in this debate, and resisted on the other .-He blamed no man and no set of men in this Assembly: but he haped that brethren would not drive the Assembly to transcend its powers, or tail upon a not smaller evil, division. Let us abide by our constitution, leaving all this matter to be settled by the only powers known to our constitution. He was in favor of the resolution

To the Friends of the American Anti-slavery Society.

ELLOVED COADJUTORS-At the ninth anniversa; ry of the society, which has just been celebrated in the city of New York, an enlightened and fervent zeal, a steadfast purpose of mind, and a har-mony of spirit, were exhibited on the part of the delegates, in the cause of our enslaved fellow, countrymen, to an extent never equalled at any former gathering. It was an occasion for righteous exultation, for heart-felt thanksgiving to God, well calculated to renovate the strength and reinspire the courage of all whose sincere desire is to see the slave system overthrown, immedi-tely and forever. Nothwitstanding the most unparalleled pecuniary embarrasments of the times, delegates from various parts of the free states were present-even from Maine to Indiana-all giving to each other the right hand of anti-slavery fellowship, all rejoicing to stand on the same common platform, all united by the same common tie of humanity-all avowing their determination to let neither sectarian nor party considerations interfere with the faithful discharge of their duty, as the pledged advocates and defenders of tha opless bondmen of the south. Whilst there was manifested a very slight diversity of opinion as to all the measures to be adopted for the overthrow of slavery, the determination was unanimous never to yield one inch of ground to the slaveholding power; never to succumb to a corrupt public sentiment; never in any emergency to a-bandon the cause of emancipation. The delight-ful harmony that prevailed was not purchased at the expense of principle, nor effected by any skillful contrivance to avoid topics that might lead to controversy or division. On the contrary, the standard of anti-slavery faith and action was elevated to the highest point; the discussions were marked with the utmost freedom of thought and speech; no sensitiveness was exhibited at the utterance of the most novel and radical propositions; no fetter was laid on any soul. Since the memorable secession of 1840, the so-

ciety has been called to pass through a fiery ordeal of persecution, kindled by the malignity of those who were once its professed friends; but, who, in an evil hour, and to gratify an evil spirit, dissolved their connection with it, and sought to establish on its ruins a rival association. It has passed through that ordeal triumphantly.-Let it never be forgotten, that the only crime alleged against the society, by the seceders, was, that it was unwilling to deprive a portion,—and by far the most useful and active portion of its members-of equal rights and privileges, in carrying forward the anti-slavery enterprise on account of their sex. It was the act of placing a gifted and noble woman* on a business committee, that constituted the occasion for the withdrawal of a powerful minority from the society. and that led them (in common with southernslaveholders and their northern abettors) to declare a war of extermination against it! The name of that woman will yet be illustrious in the history of the United States. Her public labors in the cause have been continued to this hour. and with a success and devotedness not surpassed, by any of the numerous advocates who have been raised up to open their mouths for the suffering and the dumb. Who that has taken cognizance of her self-denying spirit-who that has listened to her eloquent appeals—who that has observed, how prejudice and opposition have given place to admiration and concurrence in the prosecution of her philanthropic mission-does not blush for those who, calling themselves abolitionists and professing to remember those in Londs as bound with them, attempted to close her lips, to stifle her convictions of duty, and to paralyze her efforts to, save from slavery and pollution twelve hundred thousand of her own sex? How monstrous it. would have been for the society, while contending for the absolute equality of the colored race with their white oppressors, to have decreed that a portion of its members should occupy an infe-

rior position on its platform! It is evident that they who entered upon th fierce crusade against the American Anti-slavery Society, have become ashamed of their conduct. Would that it were as apparent that they have heartily repented of it, and are now disposed to unite with us in the same league, as when the horrors of mobocracy everywhere filled the land! Personally, we entertain no ill-will towards them. The war has been offensive on their part-defensive on ours. The same banner of liberty and equal rights still waves over our heads, that was unfurled to the breeze by the Philadelphia convention, in 1833; and under it we welcome all who are disposed to rally for the deliverance of the oppressed. The same platform is beneath our. feet, on which we stood at the formation of the parent society; and to it we invite every friend of God and the human race. If our invitation be, not accepted, the fault is not ours. We can do no more without consenting to sacrifice the integrity, and to destroy the vitality of the cause.

No other test of membership is required by the society, than is contained in its constitution -Every person (not a slaveholder) who believes that "slaveholding is a heinous crime in the sight of God, and that the duty, safety, and best interests of all concerned require its immediate abandonment, without expatriation," is entitled to become a member. This is the great fundamental principle on which the anti-slavery movement, rests; admitting of po compromise, and laying the axe at the poisonous root of slavery. It is enough that an individual subscribes to it, in the form prescribed, to constitute him a member of the society; and however widely he may depart from it in his practice, he can be excluded from membership by no action of the body. A mere subscription, however, to the articles of the constitution, can never be a substitute for right action, nor in itself can atone for a pro-slavery act, nor shield from reproof for inconsistency of conduct. It is taken for granted, that all who enroll their names among the members of the society, do so in good faith, with a determination to carry out the timents embodied in the Constitution, as far as fidelity to the cause may require, even to the cutting off of the right hand, or the plucking out of the right eye; even if need be, to the subversion of every sect and party, and to the prostration of every existing institution; for, as those sentiments are acknowledged to be holy and true, it in certain that if they are so, nothing will be found nerayed against them, that is in accordance with the will of God, and the rights of man. The kind of action to be performed, or the precise measure to be adopted, by each member, is not specifically defined in the constitution; but every one is left free to determine for himself, in what way duty requires him to act for the abolition of slavery, so long as he consents to remain on the platform

A principle which is merely held in the abstract, is of no practical value. To be reformatory, it must be applied to an existing state of society. It is asked, how far may this application be extended? The reply is, as far as the individual who professes to embrace it can do o conscientiously for the subversion of evil, and the promotion of the common weal. If the principle be, that slavery ought immediately to be abolished, and that whatever opposes the cause of universal freedom, is corrupt, then every abolitionist is authorized to apply it as a test, by which to determine the character of the laws, institutions, customs, and forms of society, and the position of all sects, and parties, in relation to the anti-slavery entergrise. He has, moreover, a right to make known his discov ries to his anti-slavery coadjutors, and to endeavor to convince them, if he regards them as erring through blindness, in any particular course of action,

that they are not in the best position to assail the

THE PHILANTHROPIST

slaveholding power. He has no right, however, to make his abolitionism a cloak, or guise, unde which to effect an ulterior object, either to gratify personal enmity, or to subserve a partisan purpose.

To illustrate this position. Some pholitionists regard the consumption of slave produce, as involving the consumer in the guilt of slavery others dissent from this reasoning. Some think that to support any man for office, who obtains a whig, or democratic nomination, is a pro-slavery act, notwithstanding the candidate is an avowed abolitionist; other maintain that the po litical friends of our cause, should act with the "Literty party;" while others view the forma-tion of that party as an obstacle in the way of emancipation. Some consider it proper to continue in a pro-slavery church, in order to effect its reformation; others assert that such a connection is utterly incompatible with anti-slavery consistency. These, and many other diversities of opinion prevail in our ranks, and are lef undefined in the constitution. Perfect agreement on all these points, is scarcely to be expected at any stage of our enterprise, but a full and free advocacy of them, according to individnal conviction, on the broad ground occupied by the American Anti-Slavery Society, is not only to be allowed as a matter of toleration, but claimed as a right. Progress can be effected in no other way.

It may be difficult to determine, in all cases where the boundary of anti-slavery investigation legitimately ends, or what subject may be properly discussed by those who are acting together in an associated capacity for the extinction of slavery. Better, far better, that freedom of speech and inquiry, should occasionly be exercised to an unreasonable extent, and in an absurd manner, than that it shou'd be suppressed, in order to se cure an apparent unanimity of sentiment. Where all are agreed on a vital fundamental principle and liberty exists to examine it in all its bearings, no fears need be entertained, that the good sense and sober judgment of the majority, will make a wrong application of it; or could this at any time happen to be the case, a further discussion will undoubtedly lead to a correction of the error .-Every member has a right to vote, speak, write, and protest against any proposition, resolution, or document, from which he dissents; and, having done so, no responsibility can be justly attached to him, for an act committed by others. If that act be, in his opinion, subversive of the integrity of the association, or indicative of a disposition to thwart the design of its foundation, and if it be tenaciously adhered to by the majority, it is for him to determine at what time, and in what form, he will dissolve his connection with

It should be remembered that the aspect of our moral warfare against slavery is continually changing, though its object has been kept steadily tion has almost wholly ceased to form a topic of controversy, and is no longer (what it once was,) a test of friendship, or rectitude in our cause .-So too, years of efforts were necessary to expose a proof of anti-slavery fidelity, that men cease to uphold that scheme, which has now become so crippled and odious as scarcely to excite the at- of men. tention of abolitionists. The subtle spirit of slavery has been compelled to abandon one refuge after another, to which it has fled for safety; and it is the business of those who would drive it from or the communion table, the church or the conferin strict obedience to the call of duty. Whoever will thus be faithful to the cause of the slave, or whatever society,-must expect to be denounbreak down their influence over the popular mind. Our charge against them, as bodies, (for there are exceptions,) that they are arrrayed against our enterprise, is not denied; but for pronouncing them to be false to their own standard of duty, they, in turn, (in the vain hope of hiding their things. Pro-slavery is not of sacred, but of diabolical origin. Wherever it intelligently exists, it is "indicative of a [state of mind, inimical to the cause of God and the liberty of the human race. The spirit of Him who came to open the prison doors, and to set the captive free, can never enter into any compromise with it. By that possessing it, than in refusing to strike hands with those who are upholding the most enormous system of oppression and impurity which has ever been legalized in the history of the world. The American Anti-slavery Society is widely

misrepresented on the subject of political action Whatever may be the inconsistencies of individual members, the society is to be judged solely by its own acts. By some, it is represented as repu diating all action of this kind, and requiring others, it is charged with defending a loyal connection with the two great political parties, according to the preferences of its members. These statements are equally incorrect. The society requires of all voting abolitionists, as an anti-sla- but they were all willing to give me a chance ples at the ballot-box even to the sacrifice of their peculiar views of national policy as whigs or democrats-to vote for no man for any legislative, congressional, or executive office, who is eiaveholder, or pro-slavery in spirit. It has uniformly regarded the formation of a third political party as uncalled for and injurious, and free to act in regard to it as he may think duty demands him on the days of election

Undismayed by any of the false accusation which are brought against us—cheered by the retrospect of the past—impressed by the assurance that our enterprise is "the only earthly hope yet to be performed, before the day of jubilee can be celebrated -- remembering that our success will for wisdom and power, to the God of the oppressed, whose sympathies, desires, promises, and blessings, are with the struggling friends of human freedom-..let us redouble our zeal; infuse new energy into our cause; engage with fresh ardor in the glorious strife; make larger sacrifices than we have yet done; be still more courageous and aggressive; shrink from no peril; be utterly Lewis had come on Monday night, dragged insensible to fatigue; and "endure, as good soldiers," unto the end; never doubting that we shall be "conquerors, and more than conquerors," through the majesty of truth, and the potency of

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

THE PHILANTHROPIST. EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesay, June 7, 1843.

Slave Trade in Cincinnati.

We cut the following from a late number of the Cincinnati Chronicle.

"The fine steamboat "Goddess of Liberbrought yesterday from the Ohio river, 200 cabin passengers-40 families on the deck, and dren, and I am alone." about 60 other persons: making in all, some six hundred souls. besides horses, cattle, dogs, carriages, furniture, and a large freight of goods!

"Sixty other persons" is the constitutional phrase for slaves. They used to write in their records, slaves; then, "persons held to service;" and now, we have the genteel indefinite, "other persons."

St. Louis O. S. Democrat."

Quite a considerable business, considering Cincinnati is in America, instead of the Gold Coast of Africa.

A merchant, (we are informed,) after reading our communication the other day in the Cincinnati Gazette, on the subject of the home-slavetrade, remarked that the amount of our complaint seemed to be, that the city officers would slave-trade is identical in principle, and, owing try. If any thing, they show more hostility to the injustice, folly, deceitfulness, and impiety of the African Colonization scheme; it is no longer with which they are justly chargeable in aiding equally worthless and impotent. and aberting the traffic in the souls and bodies

Look at one of these slave-trading steamers, onies unutterable and broken hearts. Its own. ples of the Episcopal organization. the republic to follow it in all its windings, and er most probably, is a member of one of the the "Treasury of the Lord" a portion of the monbrother in the church.

not exaggerate.

slaves from Virginia. They were transhipped the blame, and throw part of it over into the of the thousands of Methodists who read that painiquity,) represent us as warring with sacred sure arrived at this port, bringing a number of seem, from subsequent developments—to divide to the Western Belle, for the South.

A colored man, had come with the from Virginia, with the hope of being able to effect in some way the liberation of his wife and spirit we desire to be animated at all times; and children who were among the doomed slaves. nothing could be done.

We give the substance of the poor fellow's

narrative. and the money equally divided among the heirs enacted in obedience to negro-hatred! so, paying to the estate, \$390 for my freedom.

sees no reason to change its opinion on that point Galbraith, I paid him on it, \$120. kindly con- the kingdom of Heaven! As they seem to think he is a "firm believer in the christian religion," -leaving every one of its members, however, tributed by some of the citizens of Belmontand that color is so essential an element in christian and "attends the Episcopal churchin Lexington."

and Samuel Jones of Mt. Pleasant. 6 and 2.

Monday morning I went to my work as usual, eral Assemblies, we have not yet learned to universal testimony to the habit of playing at inson then held that the Assembly ought to utter its Anti-slavery Presbyterians of the West. After My family were all with me on Sabbath. and did not return till Tuesday-when there was much. no one to meet me. I soon learned that Mr. them out of bed, and taken them to his house, is considered a triumph of the Anti-Abolition elwith the intention of shipping them to the South. I was afraid every thing was lost.

loused and hung up, and a thousand weight of the members, and even the southern brethren nemp-a horse worth \$65 and a cow worth \$10, seem to feel at home among their brethren of the besides a but and a hundred bushels of cora in North. We anticipate but little trouble upon MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, Sec y.

OF Editors friendly to the American Anti-slavery Society, are respectfully requested to give the above address an insertion in their columns.

Wisner's remarks. Is not Sabbath breaking a sin? Weakness. Fearless, generous and humane, it also proprietor of some fifty or sixty human being the society, are respectfully requested to give the above address an insertion in their columns.

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on the agreement. He refused. I asked him But one form will insure this—and that is, an open-mouthed advocate of that system of sla-

of habeas corpus, and when one of our friends would get along then most delightfully. served it, the slaveholder put it in his pocket,

We ask, are not the people of Cincinnati else honest and of good report. horribly disgraced by tolerating such outrages a civilized people.

Ecclesiastical Doings.

With a few exceptions we think it must yet not consent to steal the property of the slave- the bulwarks of American slavery. As nation- National Anti-slavery Standard, detailing to that selves, and spent three full hours in very pleasant holders. This man would answer for supercar- al organizations, the Episcopal, Methodist Epis- respectable assembly, how one of its members, chat with our kind entertainer, and three more aholders. This man would answer for supercargo on board an African slaver. Perhaps he has copal, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, make the Rev. Mr. Smith of Alabama, formerly a native Mr. Clay is sixty-five years of age, but might never heard that there is a law of the United no progress on the subject of human rights.— of Ohio, brought a slave-girl to Cincinnati, where pass for fifty, and will, in all probability, be well States which makes the slave-trade piracy.— Apparently they are more unreformable than the Possibly he does not know, that the domestic corrupt political parties which divide the coun-

to its subjects being more intelligent and less the Anti-slavery cause. Let them pursue rude than the native African, more revol- their present policy—they are blind and heart- general assembly—how, in spite of all remonstran- seemed to us to have taken deep possession of his ting in its incidents, than the foreign. Perhaps less. They cannot see how rapidly true christing in its it cidents, than the foreign. Perhaps less. They cannot see now rapidly true chriscoes, he refused to uncluten his grasp, but landed now closely engaged in his duties as a lawyer, he is ignorant, that the Constitution of Ohio tianity is advancing beyond them—how contin- his victim at Wheeling, for safe keeping—and and does not forget his farm, which is in admiradoes not recognize slaves as property—that the slaveholder who brings his slaves within the ju-confidence. Thank God! they cannot stay the last though he had not been guilty of the crime of improvements around it, consisting of grass slaveholder who brings his slaves within the ju- confidence. Thank God! they cannot stay the risdiction of Ohio law, forfeits all right of proper. progress of reform. The people read the Bible kidnapping. Mr. B's. letter was written in more lawns, and rows of shade trees planted by his own ty in them, or control over them, and that the su- for themselves, and are not slow to detect the courteous style, than we have used in our summapreme court of the state has so decided. In this dishonesty or ignorance of authorized expounview of the case, the citizens of Cincinnati so ders. Let these organizations remember, that papers was soon waited upon by the sexton, and tern-she is an exact model for all the ladies in long as they connive at the outrages to which we every step taken, in opposition to their policy, long as they connive at the outrages to which we have referred, are guilty of aiding and abetting or without their aid, towards a purer Faith and lost stopping his proceedings, as he had been direction of flowers and shrubs, are most tasty the worst kind of piracy. Were some of the Practice, snaps asunder one of the ties by which ted not to allow any paper of the kind to be disbandits who infest the South Western States, they have hitherto bound the public mind .in the habit of yearly depredating on the people Their chief business now seems to be, to within view. It required much labor, and a long time, to settle the question as to the duty of immediate and unconditional emancipation; but that question at their pleasure, and unconditional emancipation; but that question at their pleasure, and the people in the habit of yearly depredating on the people is not view. It required much labor, and a long time, to settle the question as to the duty of immediate of Virginia, shipping their spoils on our steam-stand all reforms in their incipient stages, and it is no of Virginia, shipping their spoils on our steam-stand all reforms in their incipient stages, and to ratify them only, when the majority have de-stand all reforms in their incipient stages, and to ratify them only, when the majority have de-stand all reforms in their incipient stages, and to ratify them only, when the majority have de-stand all reforms in their incipient stages, and to ratify them only, when the majority have de-stand all reforms in their incipient stages, and to ratify them only, when the majority have de-stand all reforms in their incipient stages, and to ratify them only, when the majority have de-stand all reforms in their incipient stages, and to ratify them only, when the majority have de-stand all reforms in their incipient stages, and the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is not the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is not the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is not the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is not the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is not the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is not the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is not the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is not the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is not the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is not the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is not the principal hotels of Lexington; and it is not the principal hotels of Lexington; and the principal hotel boats, stopping at Cincinnati at their pleasure, to ratify them only, when the majority have deand remaining here as long as they pleased with cided in their favor. Practically they act up- icothe Presbytery, on the subject of slavery, cd for him with the avails of her butter. Whethout molestation; the crime of our steamboat cap. on the impious maxim, 'vox populi, vox dei."tains and owners, and the guilt of our citizens will come, unless they change their in regular order, & for a time rippled the surface topics of conversation were, moral, religious, and would be less enormous than the wickedness course, when their frown and their smile will be of their formany. Somebody moved its indefinite would be less enormous, than the wickedness course, when their frown and their smile will be of their harmony. Somebody moved its indefinite miscellaneous subjects, and we were glad to learn

> The following extract from a correspondent of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, writing about the doings of ecclesiastical conventions in freighted with human blood and bones, with ag. Philadelphia, illustrates the spirit and princi-

"You know young Crummel, who was some to besiege every covert in which it seeks safety churches of this city, accustomed to pay into from attack. Whether that covert be the pulpit the "Treasury of the Lord" a partian of the more inary of the Episcopal church in New York, be- that on his motion to postpone, the merits of the cause of his color; well, this young man has reence, or any other institution, however sacredly ey he makes on cargoes of his fellow-creatures. cently come to Philadelphia. with the view of esregarded, it is to be vigorously assailed, until a What scenes you may witness on this Ohio sla- tablishing a church of his own order among the dislodgment of the foul fiend be effected, without any other regard to consequences than is involved in strict obedience to the call of duty. Whoever the call of duty the call of duty. Whoever the call of duty the call of duty the call of duty the call of duty the call of duty. Whoever the call of duty the call o market. Here, a wretched group, standing in ly ordained by Bishop Griswold, of Massachumute agony, a mother with her children, one a setts, and dismissed in due form, by the comced as having an ulterior object in view, as being actuated by the spirit of infidelity, as warring husband and father, who is pacing up and down Onderdonk, and asks to be taken under his dio-Pennsylvania. He presents himself to Bishop ing actuated by the spirit of inhidelity, as warring against secred institutions, as retarding the progress of emancipation! Of this fact, beloved co-dender of the quay frantic with misery. Yonder is a dince. It is demonstrated to the world, by numberless proofs, that the American church and berless proofs, that the American church and clergy are the bulwarks of the slave system.— While they are found in such a position, it be-will be they are found in such a position, it be-will be they are found in such a position, it be-will be distance of an unbody recipillation.

It is demonstrated to the world, by numberless proofs, that the American church and clergy are the bulwarks of the slave system.— While they are found in such a position, it be-will be distance of an unbody recipillation.

It is demonstrated to the world, by numberless proofs, that the American church and cluded the Rev. Mr. Ely, the Moderator, suggestions that the motion should be put without degrees of any kind—many individuals and that the motion should be put without degrees of any kind—many individuals and that the motion should be put without degrees of any kind—many individuals and that the motion should be put without degrees of any kind—many individuals and that the motion should be put without degrees of any kind—many individuals and the first the will opportunity that the will pledge himself never to ask for a scat in the convention!

It is demonstrated to the world, by number of any kind—many individuals and the first the moderator, suggestions and the first the will opportunity that the will pledge himself never to ask for a scat in the conventions.

It is demonstrated to the world, by number of any kind—many individuals and the first the moderator and the first the will opportunity the world of any kind—many individuals and the first the will opportunity the the will oppor comes a religious as well as a philanthropic duty hausted in efforts at self-emancipation, in the to the dictates of an unholy prejudice, and proto hold them up as unworthy of the confidence of a Christian people, and to spare no efforts to break down their influence over the popular mind. Methodist preacher, sold to pay the debts of his member of an inferior caste. Such a piedge of member of an inferior caste. Such a piedge of coarse Mr. Crummel refuses to give. The Bish-The following narrative will show that we do op tells him he is a very "forward and aspiring young man;" and here the interview ends. But the Eishop, unwilling to bear the whole responsibility of this step, prepares—as it would first movements in that body, was to offer a resolution, "giving to all the African churches the power of regulating their own affairs, instead of illowing them delegates to the convention."ir., and was no doubt the result of previous col we think that we can give no better evidence of He visited several of us, and his heart seemed lusion between him and the Bishop, with regard bleeding with anguish. Every effort was made to the case of Crummel. There was no discusbleeding with anguish. Every effort was made for the rescue of the miserable victims of cupid-firmative side of the motion; and no opposition, ity, but owing to the causes mentioned last week, except two or three feeble "noes," when the question was put."

To say nothing of the want of common sense and religious principle, evinced by such con-My name is James Berryman. I am free, and duct, it is grossly unconstitutional. The resolubelong to Wood county Virginia. I was for- tion adopted by the Convention, virtually exnothing more than the use of moral suasion. By merly a slave of John H. Harris, of the same scinds one branch of their church, and reduces place. After his death, his wife took me as her it to a congregational form-and this violation dower, and at her death I should have been sold of its own principles of church government is

We should think that with these churches, it very duty, that they shall carry out their princi- to buy myself. I obtained assistance and did must be a subject of painful speculation, whether their colored brethren deceased, will be rais-My wife belonged to George V. Lewis, who ed from their graves at the last day, with white promised to let me have frer and my younger or dark skins. What a thrill of horror would child, for \$300; and he wrote an agreement to shoot through the veins of these skin-christians, that effect, which was left in the hands of T. should a black man take his seat with them in Jefferson counties, Ohio, among whom were fellowship, that they cannot associate with the Perhaps, too, he reads prayers, but the venerable action of the Assembly was necessary and prop- to tell us, how much weight we must here-Messrs. N. & T. Galbraith, Benjamin G. Ladd, dark-complexioned, we would suggest, that they eulogist does not throw light upon this point. set apart a day of fasting and prayer, if so be-I was living in my own house, built by my- that the Creator might be pleased to amend his self, and maintained myself and youngest chil- workmanship by bleaching black men into white, changing shots with Mr. King, some two years of the slave"---conscious that a mighty work is dren by my labor. My wife and eldest daugh- and thus making them genteel christians, such ter were doing the work of plantation slaves, as the Right Reverend Bishop Onderdonk and be in proportion to our faith and self-denial in my second daughter waited in the house of Geo. H. Binney Esq., could associate with without the holy cause we have espoused --- ever looking Lewis, and the younger children lived at home stooping. As it is, they seem to think the Alfor succor and direction, for comfort and strength, with me. The children's ages were 16,14, 12,9, mighty has done a very vulgar thing, in coloring some of his children more deeply than others.

In the New Sschool body, they have chosen Rev. A. D. Eddy, moderator. This, we believe, ement. The corresponding editor of the Watchman of the Valley, writing the first day of the But, I had two thousand weight of tobacco, all session, says, "great harmony prevails among

how much he would let me have my wife and the form of compromise. There is a charming very, which John Wesley, the father of the Methall my children for? He said a thousand dol-simplicity in the idea, that in an assembly com- odist Episcopal church, denounces as the "sum of resulted in great good. It lars, cash down on the spot! But how could I posed of slaveholders, and non-slaveholders, all villanies." raise that? He then told me, if I would go a- pro-slavery and anti-slavery men, any resolulong and be a slave for four years, they might tions looking to efficient action against slavery all be free. I knew he did not mean it. That can be introduced, without eliciting much defour years would have been forever, and I could bate, or something more. We do not like to be not do them any good in that way. I then took captious, but it would seem as if the great obpassage with them and came to Cincinnati, ho- ject of these ecclesiastical conventions now-aping they might be liberated here. But they days, was to meet together, and keep from this distinguished Statesman,—whether we ought Rev. Mr. Kellogg. Dr. Hill, who thought it a are gone, gone forever, my wife and my chil- quarrelling. If quiet is the summum bonum, the great thing to be secured, we would sug-This poor man's family were legally free, but gest that the best way would be, for every not an officer could be found to serve the writ minister and member to stay at home. They

It is likely that the Old School Assembly have and by the advice of some of the boat's crew car- succeeded far better in maintaining this harmoried his slaves to Kentucky, and then down the ny, so attractive in the eyes of many as to visit Lexington without making some inquiry supersede principle, consistency and every thing concerning Ashland and its proprietor. It hap-

upon their soil! Let them put a stop to these infamous proceedings, or cease to claim rank as ization platform, and heard without rebuke the powerful eloquence, cogent reasoning, and overwhelming scriptural authorities, gave a death-which the best way of blow to the rife Arianism of that country, the moral Mr. Wise declare that the best way of blow to the rife Arianism of that country which, upon a division of the house, it was determined to agree to postpone—whereupon the resolution offered by D. It is the resolution of the house, it is the resolution of th upon their soil? Let them put a stop to these Spring, the man who was present on the colon-travelled meeting the abolitionists was with Dupont's blow to the rise Arianism of that country, which resolution offered by Dr. Hill was discussed by

> ry, seconded. Several called for its reading, but this is not parliamentary among slaveholders .-At last, in order to secure harmony, the mover was permitted to withdraw his motion. The Rev. W. L. Breckenridge forthwith renewed it; but being reminded by Dr. Leland of South Carolina, whole question might be discussed, desired to

withdraw the motion. He was ashamed of himself-he wanted to put a quietus on the whole question; and so, out of respect to his good intentions he was permitted to withdraw his motion.

"Dr. Leland then moved to lay the document on the table, assuring the moderator and the house that it could not be called up but by a vote of the majority of the house, and reading the rule which reached in another way, but not in that."

Presbytery again put to sleep.

Henry Clay Endorsed.

odist Episcopal church. As editor of the Wes- ful pictures of our neighbor. tern Christian Advocate, he is the spiritual guide but on this point we will not speak positively. It must be particularly grateful to the feelings of the Whig members of the Methodist church This resolution was offered by Horace Binney, generally, to find the moral character of Henry laudation of the Christian Advocate.

sort of a religious kind of man. That is to say, on the subject.

Again-Mr. Clay has ever been a professed and practical duellist. He came very near exbound by the code of honor.

Mr. Charles Elliott considers duelling, mur-

Mr. Henry Clay has been addicted according in a few years.

gambling very wicked.

Mr. Henry Clay is not renowned for keeping the Sabbath day holy. Mr. Charles Elliott considers Sabbath-breaking

very heinous offence. Mr. Henry Clay, the proprietor of Ashland, is

Mr. Charles Elliott professes to abhor slavery and regard it as a great moral evil.

We ask; if Mr. Charles Elliott, holding such views as he does of the prominent moral traits so be remembered. and practices of Mr. Henry Clay, is obliged to not to admire his righteous impartiality, and confide in his solid estimate of character?

But, to the eulogy. We copy it from an editorial in the Christian Advocate of June 2nd, giving an account of the editor's trip to Kentucky. "A person who sees so many newspapers as an

editor's exchange list furnishes, could scarcely

pened that our well tried friend, brother Bascom, was the long and intimate friend of Mr. Clay .-This assembly chose as its moderator, Dr. Their acquaintance was formed when the former The harmony of the body came very near be- not at home. On hearing, however, of our be admitted, that the American churches are ing troubled by a letter of Mr. Blanchard in the to dine at Ashland, of which we availed our free girl off with him up the river, on his way to represent the interests of Christ's kingdom in the cing honesty and conscientious fidelity to his trust, ces, he refused to unclutch his grasp, but landed mind, and we believe governs his heart. He is hands, are in good taste, and in complete keepry, but, the man who attempted to distribute the life. And then, Mrs. Clay is more than a patinformed that he was under the painful necessity the land. She minutely superintends all her tributed among the members. The body we sup- ter, (for we eat some of it)—is superior. From pose had wisely resolved to put out its eyes, lest her dairy, conducted under her eye, she supplies which had been laid on the table in 1842, came up er her first name be Lucretia or not, we cannot postponement, which the Rev. Mr. Smith who to our satisfaction, that Mr. Clay was a firm be took away a free girl from our shores into slave- liever in the Christian religion-that he read his Bible, and attended, with his excellent lady and family, the Protestant Episcopal church in Lexington, and frequently hears ministers of other

Let us sum up the good things-

1. Mr. Clay will in all probability be capable

of public business till he is eighty. 2. Mr. Clay is a republican.

3. Mr. Clay is a gentleman.

4. Mr. Clay is a good farmer.

5. Mr. Clay is a man of taste.

6. Mr. Clay is a moral man. 7. Mr. Clay reads the Bible and attends the

And then the incidentals-the corrob ratives of these noble virtues.

enough of that butter be made to purchase him to make some further remarks, and was followed And thus was the memorial of the Chillicothe another pair! There is one glory of the sun, and another glory, of the moon---and another glory, of Mr. Thomas Clay's butter-breeches. We mean lution, were ordered and resulted as follows: no disrespect to the butter-breeches, or their wear-Charles Elliott is an aged minister of the Meth- er; we only wish to dwell a little on the beauti-

Seriously, may heaven spare the country the convention, soon about to assemble. One of the per. Withal, we'believe, he enjoys a doctorate- ministers of the gospel prostituted themselves to the purposes of corrupt political partisans!

Ecclesiastics and Ethics.

We fear that time will show that the princi-

three principles which went to decide when the that it may be a sin. Will they be good enough er. It would not do to say that the Assembly after attach to their religious teachings? Why, should never utter its voice against prevalent the Heart of Universal Humanity puts their Pulvices. But this ought not to be done, unless (1.) pit to shame. It cries out for justice to the opthe evil was very prevalent-this was not. (2.) pressed, while they are dumb. Depraved as they Unless the evil is increasing. The fact that it is represent it, and fallen as it is, it is nobler and it is notorious that he still deems himself ries do not do their duty, and need to be stimula. General Assembly, were 99 delegates,-67 ted to activity. This he thought, was rather di- ministers, and 32 elders; only 7 ministers and 2 minishing than increasing. He was therefore, elders from slave states; all the rest from the opposed to any action on it."

Let the reader bear this in mind: -Dr. Dickgames of chance—that habit is not broken. He voice against a vice, when it was very prevalent, this, they can hardly hope for reform in their Genis withal a patron of horse-racing, or was with- and when it was increasing. We shall see how eral Assembly. consistently he acted when the question of slave-Mr. Charles Elliott considers horse-racing and ry was brought up. The resolutions, were at last adopted, without opposition.

A series of declarations was then introduced

as these were passed by the last Assembly; and resulted in great good. He sincerely hoped, now that an effort was making to rescue the Sablath; this Assembly would not withhold its influence.

"Is not Sobbath breaking a sin! If so, is it going beyond our province to say so?" Let this al-

Thursday afternoon the subject of slavery confess that moral principle governs the heart of came up, in the form of resolutions moved by the good reason for the Assembly to say that Sabbath breaking was a sin, because it was so, opposed these resolutions, and deemed it unwise to say any thing against the sin of robbery and oppression. He moved that they be po tponed, to take up the following resolutions:--

"Resolved, That as the two last assemblies have committed the business exclusively to the lower judicatories of the Church—to whom it properly belongs, and who alone are competent to judge and act with a full knowledge of the intricate and delicate subject-therefore the assembly determined to leave this matter as it exists at presconveyed us to Ashland; but the proprietor was the Rev. Dr. Ely, Dr. Dickinson, and Mr. West, after which, upon motion; the Assembly adjourned till 9 o'clock

Closed with prayer."

The next day, the subject again coming up, Dr. Dickinson, who holds that the Assembly ought to express its opinions against a vice, when it is prevalent, and when it is increasing, moved that Dr. Hill's resolution be postponed for the purpose of taking up the following sulstitute:

"Whereas there is in this assembly great diversity of opinon, as to the proper and best mode of action on the subject of slavery. And whereas, in such circumstances, any expression of seniment, would carry with it but little weight, as would be passed by a small majority, and must perate to produce alieniation and division. And whereas, the assembly of 1840 with great unanimity, referred this whole subject to the lower julicatories, to take such order as in their judgment might be adapted to remove the evil; there-

Resolved, That the Assembly do not think it for the edification of the church, for this body to take any action on the subject. The motion to ostpone Dr. Hill's resolution was adopted. (Mr. Myers moved to amend as follows, "Without approving the action of the Assembly of 18-

40," which was lost). The discussion of Dr. Dickinson's resolution was continued by several peakers until the hour of adjournment. The order of the day, viz: hearing Dr. Cox,

was on motion postponed for the present. Adjourned till $3\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, this afternoon. Closed with prayer."

The inference is, either that Dr. Dickinson loes not believe that the sin of slavery is prevaent and increasing, which is too absurd a notion to attribute to a man of ordinary sense; or for the sake of retaining connection with slaveholders, he is willing to deny his own principles of church action.

The further action of the Assembly on the subject is thus reported in the United States Gazette.

31 o'clock P. M. Assembly was constituted with prayer by the Moderator, and after the adoption of the minutes

of the morning session, the unfinished business, viz: Dr. Dickinson's resolution, was resumed. The Rev. Mr. Cook, from Illinois, having the floor, went into a lengthened defence of Anti-slavery views, and in opposition to the resolutions. The Reverened Dr. Ely spoke on the other side, and was fol-lowed by the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, and the Rev. Mr. Myers. After the last speaker had con-cluded the Rev. Mr. Ely, the Moderator, sugges-ted that the members had had a full opportunity by the Rev. Mr. Gridley, who gave in a brief manner his views in opposition to the resolution.

For the resolution, 66 yeas. Against the resolution, 33 nays.

The Assembly then engaged in a prayer of thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the spirit of enderness and forbearance exercised during the discussion of this very important subject."

It will be seen that notwithstanding the fair promises of amendment held out by the friends of the General Assembly of 1840, the Assembly of 1843 has taken its very ground, and refused to disclaim even implied approbation of its policy on Clay, their political leader, endorsed by their spir- pul ecclesiastical organizations are incurably dis- the subject of human rights. Who are these itual leader, the Rev. Dr. Elliott. This gentle- eased. We refer not to the individual churches, the Rev. Dr. Elliott. This gentle- eased. We refer not to the individual churches, man has lately been paying a visit to Kentucky; comprehended within their bounds, but to the sevand so opportune is the testimony he bears to the eral church associations, represented by general —that can fiercely fulminate their thunders amoral qualifications of the proprietor of Ashland, Conferences, Conventions and Assemblies .- | gainst the amusement of Dancing, which after that we apprehend the suspicious Democrats may There may be some difference between them, in all is only evil in some of its incidents, and at the charge the good man with electioneering designs. relation to the degree of anti-slavery sentiment most has injured but its thousands, while they Before we publish this spiritual endorsement of a among their constituent elements; but the prin- dare not whisper rebuke against the giant sin of political file-leader, we would make a few re- ciple which govern their actions, as aggregate this nation and this age, which has burnt is marks, to prepare the reader to appreciate the bodies, is essentially, and so far as we are at wand of sin, degradation and despair, upon milliberty to judge from the past, unchangeably, pro- lions and millions of immortal beings? Who are The best friends of Mr. Clay have never claim- slavery and time-serving. It was fondly hoped they? The professed ministers of Him, who ed any credit for him, as a religious man; nor by some that the New School Presbyterian Generhave they insisted largely upon his moral charac- al Assembly, might prove an exception, but events opening of the prison doors to them that are ter. They have magnified his honor, his patri- show that it is governed by the same policy bound! Aye, professed christian ministers, who otism, his magnanimity, and then stopped as to which controls other church bodies. At its late have had the blessed privilege of being educated the morale. It will agreeably surprise them to be session, resolutions denouncing the fashionable in free states, in the light of free institutions. informed by the Rev'nd gentleman of the Advocate, that moral principle' 'governs his (Mr. C's.) Wisner condemned them. He thought it beyond to curse in the deepest tones of unutterable indigheart,' and that, on the whole, he is a pretty good the province of the Assembly to take any action nation, these religious men, these learned divines, these professed ministers of Christ, dare not look "DR. DICKINSON said that there were two or in the face, and even suggest the possibility free states! Why preach abolition at the North? We shall await in anxiety, the action of the

Democracy.

If asked for a short definition of democracy, we know of no better answer than that given by about the Sabbath, and opposed by Dr. Wis-Senator Allen, from Ohio. We will give it as it ner on the same grounds on which he had con- is, at the same time eloquent and to the point; demned an expression of opinion against dancing. corrupted, or compromised. It knows no base-"Democracy is a sentiment not to be appalled, "DR. HILL of Va. was very sorry to hear Dr. ness-cowers to no danger-it oppresses no Wisner's remarks. Is not Sabbath breaking a sin? weakness. Fearless, generous and humane, it

Senator in Congress, from this State; and those who cannot sentimentally subscribe to the posi-

whigs.—Perrysturg (O.) News.
Those are our sentiments exactly, Mr. News. The English language does not furnish a truer or more eloquent definition, or exposition of democmocracy,' are not democrats."

Ohio Statesman.

And those who subscribe sentimentally "to the positions thus assumed and promulgated in re- for the abrogation of slavery, they are as follows; gard to democracy," but practically deny them, —It is presumed, on good authority, this Texas does agree to abolish slavery, a loan of \$5,are not Liberty men, but Democrats. We have as does agree to abolish slavery, a loan of \$5, are not Liberty men, but Democrats. We have 000,000 can be negotiated in Great Britain, reoccasionally called the democracy of the day, the democracy of limitation of cutaneous democracy, the democracy of limitation of tions, the sham democracy-but we have at last money raised by loan would enable the Governgot the very thing itself-the Sentimental Democracy. Your sentimental democrats are mightily would fully satisfy the holders of slaves, and, as like your sentimental, that is to say, non-paying the white population is four times as great, subscribers-all promise, no performance.

An Evil under the Sun.

grown capital in the hands of one man. Pelow is another more aggravated instance, than the one that gave occasion for those comments.

A man dies, worth thirty-five millions of dolhis very eye, have perished for lack of ordinary comforts, no one raises a voice of condemnation to pretend, that Mr. Arkwright's immense wealth. tors." was attributable to his superior intelligence, enman who avails himself of them to build up an of May 16th, saysenormous fortune, cannot be innocent. We are ments—but, we are very sure that reflecting men should direct their attention to the investitressed to think that it is so, but how can I befrown upon men, who in the midst of thousands character and influence of the first order in the starving spiritually and bodily, can heartles s- country." ly lay up their millions, to curse a few pampered descendants.

"Great European and American Capitalists .-The London Morning Herald, in an obituary no-tice of the late Richard Arkwright, Esq. has the following interesting remarks relative to the comparative wealth of certain leading European and American capitalists.

He died possessed, it is reported of not less than distance, excepting, perhaps, the excellent no franchise, &c. less than wealthy Mr. Solomon Heine, of Hamburg, who, according to general repute, is estiresentation of many values to the vast amount of

tunes drawn out of, with all the vast capital rewould, perhaps, all combined, reach to the anot all the splendid capitals of all the Rothschilds throughout Europe together equal probably more than one-half the enormous mass of accumulated hoards left behind by the late Mr. Arkwright.

Out of Europe, the only capitalist who could approach the comparison would be Mr. Astor, of New York, whose name will be familiar with all travelers from the massive and magnificent pile of buildings which, as Astor's Hotel, has adminmous wealth created and accumulated by this ex- you? traordinary man carry it as high as sixteen or dollars, or say about four millions sterling; but of course, whilst he is Living, this can only be a matter of conjecture, ough perhaps not far from the truth.

Texas.

It is lamentable to observe the low and depraved habits of thought and feeling, into which the advocates or slaves of the slave-holding intertelling them that they are the meanest and most mercenary' of all God's creatures. The obfellows should continue to steal the wages of two terest. or three millions of human beings. His heart was that the personal and inherent rights of two millions and a half of men might be more precious with them is, how will it affect the purses of our lords and masters, the slaveholders? If by some orable motives: it would insult him. They annexation in the next Congress, or under the treatystrong, sensible, business document. I heard not
ties are requested to send delegates. nounce to the world that it is a mere "pocket making power.

the sole conservative of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal liberty and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal liberty and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal liberty and property and property and property and property and property and property and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal liberty and property it demands. Destructive only to despotism, it is calculation." Far be it from them to insinuate that erty. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, and equal obligation. It is the law of sense of justice, or his patriotism. His sense of tisement for runaways, over the name of Henry nature prevading the law of the land. The stu- justice is alive to but one impression, and that is, Clay sr., and E. Muir, lately published in several tive order, I was so well pleased with the meetpid, the selfish and the base in spirit may de that he should be well paid for his slaves: his patri- newspapers, a forgery. The editor says he has ings, but for bodily infirmity, and some other tri-

magnanimous, sublime sentiment, which expands al, whose principal editor is a New England man. but he will not do it. This of itself throws sus- o'clock! our affections, enlarges the circle of sympathies, In reference to the state of things in Texas, and picion upon his denial. If the letter gave a flat, quality with the best, he rejects, as unworthy of his dignity, any political immunities over the humblest of his fellows."

Texas, and picion upon his denial. If the letter gave a flat, unequivocal contradiction to the report, and stabulated the favorable disposition of many of the slave-holders to emancipation, he does not dare name a ted that he, Mr. C., had never award such all others. generous motive in connection with their plans.

The above, as has been seen, was the production with their plans and the production with their plans.

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The above, as has been seen, was the production with the plans.

The above, as has been seen, was the production with the producti tion of the Hon. William Allen, a democratic then to glut their purses, with the proceeds of lished. For one, we are not willing to take the and if it be weakness to lack this, I hasten to make their land sales! This thing of slavery is the ve- Advocate's construction of it. tions, thus assumed and promulgated, in regard ry essence of chivalry, is it not? After reading The Gazette calls upon us, among others, for

racy than the above by Senator Allen; and we agree most fully with the News, that "those who green most fully with the News, that "those who gree cannot sentimentally subscribe to the positions thus assumed and promulgated in regard to 'De. tion and to induce emigration from other countem of slavery was abolished. As far as we are enlightened as to the means to be employed ment to pay their owners two hundred dollars for each slave. This compensation, it is believed, the same inconveninces would not result as in the parity in favor of the whites does not exist. A number or two since we commented freely employed in the tillage of the earth, with more on the injurious effects of the accumulation of over- profit to both races, and that the objections which every thing, we ever inserted in the paper—and standible than the philosophy of them, I will ter. removed.

'This project is not one of moral, but of financial, abolition. It is, in every sense of the word, a mere pocket calculation. The present slavelars, and though thousands upon thousands under holders own immense tracts of land, and the compensation they would receive for their slaves would enable them to purchase a great deal more, all which, in the event of the emigration expected against him. For one, we look upon all as a consequence of emancipation, would come such men, as legalized robbers. It is all folly into market and glut the purses of the proprie-

ergy, or business tact. Many a man, we doubt uffects honesty only when it finds robbery a los- any light upon the question of its genuineness. not, of equal worth, capacity, and industry, eve- ing concern, we cannot but rejoice at the agitation The Mr. Boyle spoken of, is the Reverend James ry way, has groaned through life, under the press which has evidently commenced in Texas .-- Boyle, then an agent of the Ohio State Anti-Slaure of want. The inference is that, the arrange- The Galveston correspondent of the New Or- very Society, now sojourning in one of the Easments of society are radically wrong-and that leans Bee, whose letter appeared in that paper tern States, I think, Massachusetts. If he see

"I affirm to you, in the most solemn manner, no agrarian-we pretend not to see distinctly and on my word as a gentleman, that at this mowhere or what the evil is in our social arrange- ment the advocates of the policy of emancipation are boldly traversing the country, and with, to men should direct their attention to the investigation, and meantime the community learn to

me, unanticipated success. I feel deeply also
tressed to think that it is so, but how can I begation, and meantime the community learn to
lieve otherwise when I see in the ranks, talent,
who seems to have gone as gray."

Wm. Siewart. Coroner, Benjamin M. Wilson.

Surveyor, Thomas Lewis. And E. Nichols,
who seems to have gone as gray."

The Bee of the 18th, gives a quotation from a vertisement. letter which, it says, is "now before us, written by a gentleman who has held high places in the Republic."

"How easy would it be," he says "for the ter had the Patriot stated the circumstances con-Government of Great Britain, through her Aboli-tion Society in London, to introduce a population sufficient, under the colonization contract. now existing in Texas, to pass a law abolishing slavery seven millions sterling in personal property a lone, irrespective of landed estates. As an indibidding it longer license. Our naturalization For vidual capitalist there is not one in Europe at the present time who can approach within half the

Of course, the Bee is horror-stricken at this mated to concentrate in his own person, the rep- project. It declares that, "The establishment of an Abolition Republic, upon the Southern bounfour millions sterling.

It must be remembered, however, that this sum in the career of negrophilism, that emancipation hope it may be widely circulated. While it tells represents the whole property of Mr. Heine, where as the late Mr. Arkwright was possessed where as the late Mr. Arkwright was possessed probable consequence of such a consummation still as gentle in tone and as courteous in lanof landed estates perhaps one or two millions be- upon the only nation capable of resisting the arupon the only nation capable of resisting the armies and navies of Albion—whose existence as of faithfulness to the cause of humanity and pure of landed estates perhaps one of the personality is rated. Immensely wealthy as are the Barings, the a sovereign power is involved in the inviolability as a sovereign power is involved in the inviolability and pure religion. I hope to find space ere long, for some not, has not been, one that could be placed at all keen and curious eyes of British politicians, and in the comparison; not all the magnificent for the circumstances that have made Texas accessible to the approaches of foreign intrigues, are as to us, but some body was considerate enough to maining still in the princely house of Baring well known in London as to the people af this hemisphere."

"Whose existence as a sovereign power is involved in the inviolability of Southern institutions" -that is, in plain English, in the perpetuation of slavery!!

Freemen of the North! The very sovereignty of your famous republic rests upon the broad shoulders of these two hundred and fifty thousand slave-holders! Your tree of Liberty springs from istered to their convenience—a building, which of the description, and for the special use, stands the root of slavery! Lay the axe at this root, and Dr. Bailey: unparalleled in the whole world; with this pala- Liberty falls! Think you that the mouth-pieces tial structure it must be understood that Mr Astor of these petty tyrants would have had the much pleasure and your readers some profit, in neither was nor is otherwise connected than as planner and proprietor, and as forming part of his vast estate. The reports current about the enormen instead of ——, to Congress to represent stant ill health has thus far obstructed my de-

But we must not forget Texas.

"Whilst these emigrants," says the Bee, "are notice which are signal-marks of progress on the being taken to Texas under the auspices of the deep and awful revolution now going on every London Abolition Society, the British emissaries where, in favor of human rights. are preaching abolition in the interior of Texasslave-holders, the compliment, of continually States, whilst the country is filling up with north- ded from most branches of useful and honorable ern and transatlantic abolitionists.

jection against abolition that loomed largest in men, instead of slaves and slave-breeders should which, six years ago, when a convention of lecthe eye of Henry Clay was, the money-value of the settle themselves in Texas! In connection with turers met here, either took no notice of them at slaves. Twelve hundred millions of dollars with these schemes of free colonization, the following all, or advertised them as "an infamous gang of him was an almighty argument why he and his from an exchange paper, possesses no small in-

"The Koln Zeitung lately published a corresnot large enough to comprehend the possibility pondence from Mentz, from which it appeared ces furnish the most striking proof of the drying that the personal and inherent rights of two mil. that persons of rank in Germany had joined to up of the pro-slavery spirit of the country, for gether in the purchase of some entensive tracts of these are the veins and land in Texas, destined as settlements for Ger- which it voluntarily flows. Six years ago slave than the pecuniary interest of two hundred and man emigrants. This proves to be correct. Twen-holders regarded our rail roads, rivers, and cafifty thousand slave-holders. And the panders to ty-four princes, and other persons of high rank, nalsas a part of their own domain—a claim which the slave power, North and South, are just like among whom are the Duke of Nassau and the the crouching spirit of gain in agents and stock-him. The honor of the country, the rights of the Prince of Linange, have commenced the execution holders is ever ready to accord to these who exhim. The honor of the country, the rights of the of this grand scheme. The two agents who connon-slaveholding millions of the nation, the cluded the purchase of territories are already on the seasy to see that public sentiment along our wrongs of the slaves, the claims of justice, are to their way back to Europe. Should this first extheir way back to Europe. Should this first extheir way back to Europe. Should this first extheir way back to Europe. Should this first extravelling routs, presses more heavily upon slave-priment prove successful, the plan will speedily holders now than it did upon abolitionists then: receive a greater extension.

Again, however, we say, BEWARE! Whethrevolution in human affairs, the slaveholder er this anti-slavery agitation in Texas amount to I have been able to attend some of the meetings should find it to his-interest to think of abolition, much or little, one thing is certain, the advocates, of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The atah! it is "financial not more) abolition." So say of Texas will avail themselves of the opportunity, the accordance, the specially the specially the specially the special spe the serviles. They dare not attribute to him hon- lounite the slave states in a desperate attempt at anshire were all good. The Annual Report is a

otism rises or falls with the rise or fall in the a letter of Mr. Clay before him, in which he de- fling causes of depression, you should have such nies that he ever advertised such slaves. The Ga- a Read the following from the Louisville Journ- zette has called upon him to publish the letter, holders to emancipation, he does not dare name a ted that he, Mr. C., had never owned such slaves,

to "democracy," are not democracy, are not democrac

gro slaves as property-and we cannot see therefore why it is any more wonderful that he should advertise a runaway man, than a stray horse.

The Slave Advertisement and Henry Clay.

After we had written the article in this column, in reply to the Pittsburg Gazette's interrogatory, concerning Mr. Clay's slave-advertisement, the Albany patriot come to hand, and referred to slave states of this Union, where the same dis- the Philanthropist of 1839 for the proof of its gen-It uneness. We were surprised at this, for we one to his mother main-land; but as all such now restrain emigration to the country would be we had no recollection of this matter. In looking over the Philanthropist of that year, howev- apology for not being able to write. er, we find, sure enough, that the advertisement

The reason why we did not recollect it, was, that owing to the sudden illness and death of a beloved child, our paper that week was edited entirely by the publishing agent, Mr. Samuel Hall, and we knew nothing of its contents. In that this, he will oblige me, by informing me all he knows of the hand bill. Or, if there be any the committee on nominations reported the ject, he will please communicate it.

"Mr. Boyle, the travelling book-agent," says who seems to have gone astray.'

After a few more remarks, then follows the ad-

This is all the light we now can give the editor of the Pittsburg Gazette. In republishing for the general expenses of the party, and for-from the Philanthropist. it would have been betnected with the first publication of the advertisement, so that every person might have judged for himself how much credit to attach to its genuine-

For ourselves, we can only say, we believe it genuine.

Thanks

To John Jay for a copy of his well written and valuable pamphlet, "Caste and Slavery in the American Church." It is calculated, it seems to me, to do much good wherever it is read, and I lation of the paper. Therefore, a great deal of severe truth in plain words, it is extracts .- Voice of Freedon

The same admirable production was forwarded abstract it from our table

We had read portions of it in the New World, and can add our testimoney to the great value of the pamphlet. Since writing above, the pamphlet has been

From our Travelling Correspondent NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1843.

Dear Sir-I had promised myself gathering such information respecting the Anti-

One cannot however be here, sick or well, with out having events hourly force themselves in his

Since I have been here, I have heard the Pastor endeavoring to persuade the large landholders of a Presbyterian Church of some seven hundred that the abolition of slavery would cause such an members-a pastor born and educated in Kentucky influx of population from the Northern States of ---preach a decided and clear abolition discourse, this confederacy and Europe, as would enhance in which he called the free colored people present, real estate in an enormous and expeditious man-in the congregation his "friends" and "brethren," ner. The effect of these combined operations is and strongly reprehended the disabilities and opest have fallen. They pay their masters, the to deter further emigration from the Southern pressions under which they labor by being exclu industry. I have seen columns of reports of An-What a terrible calamity, that free working ti-slavery speeches and editorial laudation of Anti-Slavery meetings in the public prints of the city, abolitionists lurking in some part of the city hatching their mischievous designs for embroiling the

> But the tone and spirit of our public conveyanthough it does not manifest itself, as the former did, in ferocious and savage insult upon their per-

a word of abuse directed against other anti-sla-

Hampshire, and some others whose genius and inspiration seem to be altogether of the destruclowing description:---but---but---

I have have got to it at last; and out it must come:--- I sail from the wharf to-morrow at ten "Well, what of that?"

"What of that!" I'll tell you "what of that." I do not believe a landsman of any sensibility, ver put his trunk aboard ship, for the first time, what merit with your readers I may, by confessing it before hand. Before you is the big moaning sea.

mes of all the ocean-monsters in which lie "It is thought to be necessary to prevent emi- riot, and the Eastern prints from which we copied bleaching the bones of departed generations:--gration from the Republic, that something should it. We republished it, because we supposed and then countries are before you with their is no more reason why Henry Clay should not and advertise for runn ways then his brother clays advertise for runaways, than his brother slave- is nothing to what you leave. This is my last tries to Texas, it was suggested that both these holders. He believes that negroes are fit sub- night on shore, and to confess the truth, I nevdesiderata would be obtained if the present sys- jects for property—that the legislation of two er was so disposed to look West to see the sun hundred years has sanctioned and sanctified ne-ground large as manager, and we cannot see these. I know you will, I have, this moment, a nore vivid (and far more favorable) impression of Cincinnati that ever before--- I see your face with greater clearness than when I last sat by your parlor grate --- and this being so, you can judge how unable I am to write amid a throng of Cincinnati friends, whose images (wonderfully improved in every feature,) are crowding around me for leave-taking; especially some few near the head of Main street, which-which, 1'd better be silent about here.

Now I have a world of profound explanations

As ever yours,

Belmont. Agreeably to a call for a meeting of the Liberty party of Belmont county, a number of perons assembled at Belmont, on the of 5th mo. (May,) and were organized by calling Dr. Wm. Watters to the chair, and appointed Joel Wood paper is the advertisement, and we give as much Secretary. The object of the meeting being sta-But, aside from the infernal selfishness that of the preparatory remarks of Mr. Hall, as throw ted to be the nomination of candidates to the State Legislature and county offices, a committee was appointed composed of two, selected by each township represented in the meeting to

bring forward names for that purpose.
Eli Nichols, Joel Wood and Elihu Bailey, were appointed to correspond with the friends of lit-

one in the state, who has information on the sub- following names which were adopted. For Rep resentatives, Isaac H. Chandler and Elihu Bailey. Treasurer, Joel Wood. Commissioner committee to fill vacancies.

A Vigilant Committee was appointed, compoed of Dr. Strall, Wm. Crafts, Eli Nichols, Wm. Watters, Wm. Dilon and Isaac Hoge. The folseph M. Lewis, of Peas; Elihu Bailey, of Someret; Thomas Bruce, of Wayne; Jesse Loyd, o Colerain: Merick S. Burr, of Goshen: Joel Dowd ny, of Warren; Granvill S. Dilwil, of Union; G. G. Watters, of Washington; Jas. H. Wilson, of Smith; Isaac Morris, of Richland; Nicholas Cooper, of Wheeling; and Dr. Bailey, of Flushing. The following resolution was then offered and

adopted. upon many of the subscribers for the "Facts for the People" by several of the Postmasters of this Let all who county, who claim to act by direction of the P. Caste and Slavery in the O. Department, by charging pamphlet postage, thereby destroying in a great measure the circu-

> Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to request Dr. Bailey to change the form of the paper to that of a common newspaper, in order lish this notice. to remove all difficulty in regard to postage. Elihu Bailey and Eli Nichols addressed the

meeting at some length. On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and offered to the county paper and the Philanthropist for publication.

The meeting then adjourned. WM. WATTERS, Pres't. JOEL WOOD, Sec'y.

NOTICES.

DISCUSSION AT SHARON.

Cincinnati.

A HINT.

Extract of a Letter. "I notice that Mr. David Wood of Mt. Gilead has kindly offered the hospitalities of his house to such as may find it convenient to call upon him. I have no doubt there are many others in the interior of the state, who would cheerfully do the interior of the state, where the interior of the state is the state of the state of the state of the state of the the same, and I think it would manifest their wil-

lingness to do as Mr. Wood has done."

The Introduction of this valuable work into common use, and into Common Schools, cannot fail of good results, in the diffusion of correct political instruction tending to the preservation has pledged \$25. for one month's services of Arnold Buffum. Knox has the principal and the importance of its being introduced as a class book into our institutions of learning: part of the same sum raised. And Delaware has committee on foot for the same purpose. Do not forget, that you can have the services also, at to the same rate, of Messrs. Mahan and Yancey.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE-No. 6. The 6th No. of the monthly is now ready for delivery. It contains the remainder of the excellent address to the Non-Slaveholders of the South.

LIBERTY MEETING.

A Liberty meeting will be held in the town of Abington, Wayne county, Ia., commencing Friday, the 23d. day of June. Rev. Daniel Worth, Josiah Fell, Drs. Bennett,

Casterline & Thomas, and the friends of the cause

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

I have just received a fine assortment of antislavery publications from New York. Those who want to purchase are requested to call at my office, on 6th st,, north side, between Vine and Race. No sales made except for cash. As I am anxious to circulate the publications, I will sell cheap.

ELKTON CONVENTION.

We have had as yet no official account of this meeting. Mr. Lewis made, we are informed, a very able speech; and a candidate for Congress was nominated.

It is stated that the Friends held a meeting the day before the convention and enjoined upon their members not to attend, on pain of being delt with! Mr. Birney requests us to say, that much o his disappointment, his professional engagements put it out of his power to attend.

LIBERTY CONVENTIONS.

They are beginning to hold Liberty conventions all over the state. Many, we see, are announced for the 4th of July. It is time our friends should be active. Ee lively, send in your notices in

Some think it hardly worth while to hold neetings, unless they can have eminent speakers. In some of the best meetings we have ever attended, the speaking has been done by men of plain sense, unpractised in oratory. Never mind speakers. Hold your conventions, and if you can't have regular set speeches, you can hold what Methodists call, a general class meeting; in which at my pen's point, showing the na ure, force, and effect of throwing off the last rope that ties in order for every body to tell his own story and effect of throwing off the last rope that ties in his own way. The less formality, the less in his own way. The less formality, the less is supposed that the liberated blacks could be thought we could recollect at least the idea of small facts are far more interesting and under-machinery we have in our conventions, the bet-

Zion's Church.

In the account of a formation of a new colored Baptist church last week, the names were spelt wrong. The new church is called Zion's Bantist Church, and the old one, out of which it is form ed, we believe, is the Union Baptist church, (col'd). We have received a communication from the pastor of the latter, in relation to the matter, which will appear next week.

It's The communication from Troy, in relation to the McDowell affair, will appear in our next.

Correspondents

Must be patient. The proceedings of the New School General Assembly exclude a great deal of other matter, which we intended to insert in

Liberty Convention in the 4th District.

To the friends of liberty in the fourth congress ional district of Ohio; Greeting. After a correspondence with our friends in Urbana, we have ventured to suggest the propriety of holding a congressional convention, in Urbana, on the fourth of July next; at which time and place the friends lowing persons were nominated to collect funds of Liberty, in the counties of Logan, Union, Madison, Clark, Miami and Champaign, are respectfully invited to attend.

Let all who are opposed to the dictations of the slave-holding power; to political gambling and executive encroachments:—

Let all who believe "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness:"-Let those who are in favor of protecting free abor, of a sound safe currency, and a constitution- Trred, imposition has been practiced all and economical administration of the Govern-

Let all who entertain these sentiments, and are disposed to vote them, come, for of such is the

It is proposed that the convention be organized at 10 o'clock A. M. All editors of newspapers within this congressional district, are respectfully requested to pub-

Congressional Nominations.

TROY, May 30, 1842.

At the E!kton convention, we learn, that Dr. M. C. Williams, of Camden, was nominated as Liberty candidate for Congress. The nomination is an excellent one. Dr. Williams is a highly Glue, respectable, a very worthy and intelligent man. L. Stubbs and H. Brown jr. were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the voters of the District. We hope our friends there will now be active-holding meetings, circulating tracts, &c. The discussion at Sharon in this county, went &c. Doubtless many pathetic appeals will be off, we learn, with great eclat. There was a large made to them, in behalf of one of the partiesattendance, the debate was ably managed, and the their action, it will be said, will only result in people deeply interested. We hope we shall have the "triumph of the Locofocos, the defeat of the some account of the meeting. We should be glad | Whigs." Well, we can't exactly see, why Libif we could get up a debate for Mr. Thomas, in erty men are bound to violate their principles, for fear one pro-slavery party shall whip another. "Let the dead bury their dead"--- what is that to

Mansfield's Political Grammar. This book has been adopted by the Committee of School

has ever come under our observation The introduction of this valuable work into common use

"The school house is the proper place to lay the foun-dation of a correct knowledge of Political Science, and for this reason they have thought proper to call attention to the subject, and to introduce the 'Political Grammar,'

not alone as the best, but at the only work within their knowledge really deserving the name of the Political Class wit is elementary and logical, and no book can more clearly give the outlines of any science, than it gives those of Political Law and Action, and your Committee feel con-

dident that its general introduction into our school of Colleges will tend more to secure the future stability, glory and happiness of our country, than almost any other event, and they cannot omit this opportunity of expressing their thanks to its talented and distinguished Author, for the invaluable acquisition to the school master's usefulness and influence, with which this volume furnishes them. "The Political Grammar is too little known, and there-fore your Committee subjoin, a short outline of its con-

"In the first chapter are laid down forty-eight definitions, the foundation of the Author's arguments; after which a history of the political changes of our country from Its in general are requested to attend.

H.

UNION CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Anadjourned meeting of the Warren co. Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Spring borough,

Slavery Society will be held at Spring borough,

Order to the political changes of our country from its settlement to the adoption of the present Constitution, is given. The next chapter treats of the present Constitution, clause by clause, giving the questions which have been raised, and the decisions and opinions made respectively will be held at Spring borough, which is added Washington's Farewell Address, and the constitution of the Constitution by the several states, to which is added Washington's Farewell Address, and the constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution by the several states, to which is added Washington's Farewell Address, and the Warren co., Saturday. June 10th, at 10 o'clock.

A large attendance is earnestly desired.

Forts are now being made to procure the service of distinguished speakage.

The application of distinguished speakage. of distinguished speakers. The auxiliary socie-next come two chapters on the operations of the National and State Governments, concluding." This work of Mr. MANSFIELD is published by W. T. Charleston Banks, The notice of the last meeting of the So- Truman, No. 20, Pearl Str.

The Eighth Anniversary of the Ohio Anti-Slaery Society will be held at Bloomingburg, Fayette county, commencing Wednesday, June 21st. at 10 o'clock, P. M.

The members of both the state organizations re expected to be present.

Among the speakers we are at liberty to announce Messrs. King, Lewis, Mahan, Morris, Cable, Thomas, and Hudson. Newspapers please copy.

Portrait Painting.

Mr. W. Hopkins, who was driven out of Louisiana, for thinking, not speaking, abolitionisms, has established himself as will be seen in the advertising columns in this city. We advise the lovers of pictures, to call at his Gallery. He is excellent at catching the likeness and makes a good picture. We hope he may receive a good patronage.

A. N. NEWTON.

用犯犯证其关证.

OFFICE ON WALNUT ST., SECOND DOOR ABOVE 4TH.;

AND THE FIRST BELOW DR. KNOWLTONS': N. NEWTON pledges himself to execute all operations on the latest and most improved principles to the entire satisfaction of the patient, or NO COMPENSA.

ION required. He positively asserts in unqualified terms, that his ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

on pivot and gold plate from one to a whole set) CANNOT be excelled, either in form, shade, beauty, elegance, taste; adaptation, durability or utility. BLOCK TEETH,

of superior quility, with or without guns, inserted in a manner every way calculated to render them pleasant, agreeable, and serviceable,—combining, at the same time, all the above qualities of the pivot and plate teeth.

Particular attention devoted to regulating children's Diseased gums effectually restored.

Terms, to comport with the times. Consultation gratis. Gin., June 7th, 1842. PORTRAIT PAINTING: 40

THE subscriber respectfully invites the Ladies & Gen-tlemen to call at his Picture Gallery, over L. Coffin's Store, No. 40, 5th st., between Main and Walnut, and ex-amine specimens of portrature in oil colors. M. W. HOPKINS, May, 27th 1843.

Administrator's Notice.

ABRAHAM F. ROBINSON'S ESTATE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been appointed and envilond and env appointed and qualified as administrator on the estats of Abraham F. Robinson, late of the county of Hamilton,

ec'd. Dated at Cincinnati, this 24th day of May, 1843. CHARLES S. BRYANT. Administrator Cincinnati Prices Current.

400 a 412 65 a 68 16 a 20 25 a 28 Flour, bbl. Wheat, bushel, WHOLESALE PRICES. WHOLESALE PRICES. WHOLE ARE PRICES

WHOLE SALE PRICES

Wolsases, per gall.

N. Orleans, 17 a 2d

Sugar-house 28 a 33

Mustard, lb. 37 a 7 25

4d, 5 a 54

6d, 4f a 5 Pot, "4 a Imonds, s. s. 15 a Alum, lb. eeswax, lb 20 a 4d, 6d, 8d, 6 a 4 1-2 Mold, Dipt. 25 a Coffee, per lb. 81 a 9 a 13 a Rio, Havana, Java, Coal, bush. Cassia, Chocolate, 13 a

Cloves, lb.

Salmon, Cod, lb.

Lad, pig, "

Réd, lb. ogwood, lb. Cut, "

ndigo, per lb.

3 a

3 a

Cordage, per lb.

12 a

Paper, per ream— Wrapping, 87 a 1 50 Cap, No. 1, 2 75 a 3 00 "No. 2, 2 00 a 2 25 Pepper, lb. 10 a 12 Pimento, " 10 a 11 35 a Provisions, per lb. 14 Castings, s. t. 2 a 2 50
Sugar ket. — a 3 00
Corks vel. gr. 50 a 60
Camphor, lb. 1 25a 1 37
Chalk " 2½ a Butter,

Mess 6 25 a
Clear 7 25 a
Prime 4 50 a
Rump, &c. lb 3 50 a
Rosin, bbl. 3 00 a
Raisins, m.r. 1 75 a Mackerel 1, bl.1000 a12 00 No. 2, ' 9 00 a 10 00 No. 3, '7 00 a 9 00 Rice, lb. Sugar, per fb.

N. Orleans
Do. in bbls.
Loaf,
12 a

Loaf, 12 a Lump, 13 a White Hav. 9 a 8 a 10 B by 10, 2 00 a 2 25 10 by 12, 3 25 a 3 00 Singer, ra.lb. 8 a 10 ground, " 12 a 12 25 Brown "Segars, per M. Common 50 a 75 Melee, 10 a 15 Spanish, 10 00 a 20 0 Gunpowder, per keg— Wade's, 5 50 a 6 50 Wade's, 5 50 a 6 50 Dupont's, 6 00 a 7 00 Fraîn, per busnel— Wheat, 45 a 50 Salwratus, keg . 8 cask 6 Salt, per bushel—
Zańesville 25 a
Kanawiha, 16 a
New York, 31 a
T. Island, 40 a 16 a --12 a 15.

T. Island, 40 a S.Petre, cr. lb. 8 a S.Petre, cr. lb. 8 a 5 s Shot, bag, 1 00 a 1 25 Soap, No. 1, 3 1-2 a 4 Teas, per lb.— Imperial, 65 a 70 Gunpowder, 65 a 76 Y. Hyson, 45 a 76 Souchong, 62 a 65 Time 1 Year a 12001 White, dry, 8 a 75 In oil, keg, 1 50 a 1 75 Tin p. 1 X, p. — a 12007
Tobacco, per lb.—3 a
Va. Cav. 25 a 35
6 twist 4 a 4 50
No. 2, 3 3 a 31-3

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY T. S. GOODMAN, & CO.

5

Carraccas, 1 37 a _____ Turpentine, gl. 75
Manilla, 1 30 a 1 35 Tallow, lb. 5

1 prm 62 dis 78 dis no sale no sale Urbana certificates, Steubenville, new bank, par 60 dis 60 dis 90 dis par no sale small notes of the State, Miami Exporting Co. New Bank of Circleville, Whitewater Canal notes, no sale no sale no sale 25 dis St. Joseph's Rail Road, German Bank of Wooster, Chillicothe, Commercial Bank of Lake Leie, par 25 die 40 die Bank of Clevetand, Franklin Bank of Columbus. Kentucky pet: 50 die 62 die

Bank of Michigan, Farmers and Mechanics'
Mecomb County, payable at Columbus All solvent Banks. State Bank and Branches, Illinois. State Bank and Branche

Tennessee. All Banks. Alabama. Mobile Banks. Other Banks, in interior, State and Real Estate Banks.

North Ca oline 2 a 3 die

4 die

South Caolina.

POETRY.

From the New York Tribune. Mysteries.

EY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

Deep the mystery of death, When the bbdy slumbereth, Senseless, pulseless, without breath-

Heedless of surrounding strife, Of the grief of child or wife; Yet the same in all save life

Whence this slumber so profound. That it may not be unbound Or by silence or by sound?

None who with the living dwell, Can unfold the miracle! Not till on the spirit's sight

Who can answer? None may tell-

Bursts the Uncreated Light. Can we read the mystery right. Yet, wherever we may be

Daily, hourly, do we see A profounder mystery, Than of death more solemn far.

Heavier, heedless though we are When the gates of stude unitar. Giving glimpses of its deep, Over which perpetual sweep

Phantoms from the Land of Sleep. Tis the mystery of Life-With its trials and its strife-

With its hopes and terrors rife-With its darkness and its light-With its meckness and its might-With its longings infinite.

For a higher state than this, For a more pervading bliss, For the Heaven from which, I wis,

In its primal day it came-Hence its pure, ethereal flame Ever changing, yet the same:

Who this mystery shall scan? Who shall read the sentient man? Neither säge for simple can!

Droops Imagination's wing-Past nor future e'er can brin Answer to our questioning.

This alone, in joy and wo, While we linger here below, Is enough for us to know-

That in him who reigns above-Him, the Omnipresent Love-Do we live, and breathe, and move!

Ever let us look to him, And when Sun and Stars are dim, Praise him with the Scraphim!

The Steamboat.

BY O. W. HOLMES

See how you flaming herald treads The high and rolling waves, As crashing o'er their crested heads. She bows her surly slaves! With foam before, and fire behind, She rends the clinging sea, That flies before the roaring wind, Bèneath the hissing lea.

The morning spray, like sea-born flowers, With heaped and glistening bells. Fall round her fast in glistening showers With every wave that swells: And flaming o'er the midnisht deep. In larid fringes thrown, The living gems of ocean sweep Along her flashing totte.

With clashing wheel, and lifting keel, And smoking torch on high, When winds are high, and billows feel, She thunders foaming by! When seas are silent and serene. With even beams she glides, The sunshine glimmering through the green, That skirts her gleaming sides.

Now, like a wild nymph, far apart, She veils her shadowy form; The beating of her restless heart, Still sounding through the storm; Now answers, like a courtly dame, The reddening surges o'er With flying scarf of spangled flame-The Pharos of the shore

To-night you pilot shall not sleep, Who trims his narrowed sails; To night you frighte schree shall keep Her broad breast to the gale; And many a foresail, scooped and strained, Shall break from yard to stay, Before the smoky wreath has stained The rising mist of day.

Hark! hark! I hear you whistling shroud; I see you quivering mast, The black throat of the haunted cloud Is panting for the blast! An hour, and whirled, like winnowing chaff, The giant surge shall fling His tresses o'er you penant's staff, White as the sea-birds wing !

Yet rest, ye wanderers of the deep-Nor wind nor wave shall tire Those fleshless arms, whose pulses leap With floods of living fire. Sleep on, and when the morning light Streams o'er the shining bay, O! think of those for whom the night Shall never wake in day!

An Odd Character.

Of perfect social freedom, I never knew but the door, the boy glided in, as if it were his home. treated by somebody in Providence, and had run apprehended for a steamer would be in the "I am a little boy that run away from from London to Pekin, is 18,000 miles, and i Providence; and I want some dinner, and I is superfluous to add that science would be im-thought maybe you would give me some." He mensely benefitted by the accomplishment of was not mistaken this time, either. The heart such a desirable object."

that trusted so completely received a cordial welcome. After a time, it was again proposed to find some place at service; and straightway this human butterfly was off, no one knew whither.

For several months, no more was heard of him But one bright winter day, his first benefactor found him seated on the steps of a house in Leacon street. "Why Tom where did you come from?" said he. "I came from Philadelphia."—
"How upon earth did you get there?" "I heard folks talk about New York, and I thought should like to see it. So I went on board steamboat; and when it put off, the captain ask-ed me who I was; and I told him that I was a little boy that run away from Providence and wanted to go to New York, but I had'nt any mon ey. 'You little black rascal,' says he, 'l'll throw you overboard.' I dont believe you will said I, and he did'nt. I told him I was hungry and he gave me something to eat, and made up nice little bed for me, When I got to New York I went and sat down on a door step; and when the gentleman came home to dinner, I went in and told him that I was a little boy that had run away from Providence and I was hungry. So he gave me something to eat, and made up a nice lit-tle bed for me and let me stay there. But I wanted to see Philadelphia; so I went into a steam boat, and when they asked me who I was, I told them I was a little boy that run away from Providence. They said I had no business there bu they gave me an orange. When I got to Phila-delphia, I sat down on a door step, and when the gentleman came home to dinner, I told him that I was a little boy that run away from Providence, and I thought perhaps he would give me some thing to eac. So they gave me a good dinner, and made me up a nice little bed. Then I wanted to come back to Boston; and every body gave me something to eat, and made me up a nice little bed. And I sat down on this door step, and when the lady asked me what I wanted, I told her was a little boy that run away from Providence and I was hungry. So she gave me something to eat, and made me up a nice little bed; and I stay here, and do her errands, sometimes. Every body is very good to me; and I like everybody."

He looked up with the most sunny gayety, and striking his hoop as he spoke, went down the street like an arrrow. He disappeared soon after, probably in quest of new adventures. I have not heard of him since; and sometimes a painful fear passes through my mind that the kidnappers, prowling about all our large towns, have carried him into slavery.

The story has a charm for me, for two reasons I was delighted with the artless freedom of the winning, wayward child; and still more did I reoice in the perpetual kindnesss, which every where gave it such friendly greeting. Oh, if we would but dare to throw ourselves on each other' hearts, how the image of heaven would be reflected all over the face of this earth, as the clear blue sky lies mirrored in the waters.

L. M. C.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Private letters from Europe, says the National Intelligencer, give us to understand that the English Government has followed the example of the United States in declaring for the independence of the Sandwich Is-lands. Messrs. Harris and Halileo, the Hawaiian Commissioners now in Europe, write also to their friends to that effect. We felt sincere gratification at the President's message to Congress on this subject last winter, and the ready response of the Houses. We now see an interesting community on the bosom of the Pacific seas, recently rescued from heathenism and idolatry, chiefly by the pious zeal of American Missionaries, rising to the dignity of an independent, civilized, and Christian State. How much more delightful is such a spectacle, than to read of the triumphs o power and the destruction of the weak by the mighty! Long may this new government, the freshest national product of letters and religion shed its beneficent light over the remote quarter of the world where it exists, until it reaches and s reads over the whole of the islands of that vast cean!

EXTRAORDINARY POWER OF RECOGNITION IN Tiger.—One day last week a singular circumstance occured in Wombwell's Royal Menagerie, corroborative of the retentive memory said to be possessed by this most vicious of the forest tribe, e tiger. A sailor, who had been strolling rou the exhibition, loitering here and there to admire and identify some of the animals with those he had seen in far distant climes, was attracted by the strange noise made by a tiger, who seemed in ritated beyond endurance. Jack somewhat alarmed, sought the keeper to inquire the cause of so singular a display of feeling, which, he remarked became more boisterous the nearer he approached the animal; the keeper replied that the behavior of the tiger indicated that he was vastly pleased or annoyed; upon this the sailor again approached the den, and after gazing at the tiger for a few minutes, during which the tiger became frantic with rage, lashing his tail against his sides and giving utterance to the most frightful bellowings discovered the tiger to be same animal brought to England under the special care of the weather beaten tar. It now became Jack's turn to be de lighted, as it appeared the tiger was in recognizing his old friend, and after making repeated applications to be permitted to enter the den for the purpose, as he said, of "shaking a fist" with the beautiful animal, he was suffered so to do. The iron door was opened and in jumped Jack to the delight of himself and striped friend, and to the astonishment of the lookers-on. The affection of the animal was now shown by carressing and licking the pleased sailor, whom he seemed to welcome with the heartiest satisfaction; and when the honest tar left the den the anguish of the animal appeared almost insupportable. Davenport Independent.

North East Passage to China. The Cheltenham Chronicle contains an article

on the possibility, if not on the actual practicability, of a steamer making a passage to China by the North-East route. "What a desirable op-portunity now presents itself," says the writer, for her Majesty's Government to send out a steamer from England to Archangel, there to fill up her coal, and take her pilots, and other scientific men! This, no doubt, the Emperor of Rusia, who has devoted a large sum of money for the purpose, would be very glad to avail him-self of, and give the expedition every assistance. From Archangel the steamer would immediatey procede to Pickorou, and obtain fishermen and pilots to pass through Waygats Sound into the Nova Zembla Seas, and endeavor to double one instance. D. H——of Boston, coming the Vostechroi Noss, on the N. E. Cape of Rushome to dine one day, found a very bright-looking, sian Asia; lying in latitude 78 deg 30 North. handsome looking mulatto on the steps, apparently about seven or eight years old. As he opened denly branch to the South, and no doubt the navigation through the Archipelago of Lena to 'What do you want?' said the Doctor. The child Behring's Straits, is always more or less open looked up with a smiling countenance and ans- and unobstructed in the summer, for it is wel wered, I am a little boy that run away from known that the Russian hunters, in their very Providence; and I want some dinner; and I thought defective bayards, or country boasts, made of maybe you would give me some. His radiant hides, have navigated that Archipelago and face and childlike freedom operated like a charm. coast for upwards of two hundred years. From He had a good dinner, and remained several Benring's Straits to Kamschatka, through Pedays; becoming more and more the pet of the rouse's Straits, to Pekin, Chusan, &c., would be whole household. He said he had been cruelly readily accomplished. The only difficulty to be away; but the people he described could not be va Zembla Seas, from about the latitude 74 deg found. The doctor thought it would not do to N. to the doubling of the north-east Cape of Rus. have him grow up in idleness, and he tried to sian Asia, (Velocktenoi Noss.) in lat. 78 deg. 30 find a place, where he could run of errands, clean North. Should the above passage over be knives &c. for his living. An hour after this brought into practical use, for the purpose of was mentioned the boy was missing. In a few navigation, it is necessary to bear in mind that weeks they heard of him in the opposite part of the distance from London by the above route to the city, setting on the door step at dinner time. Pekin, is, in round numbers, about 8,000 miles, When the door opened he walked in, smiling, and while the distance vai the Cape of Good Hope

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstates on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counter-feits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them

next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR. which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on hose who have lost the hair from any cause. ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children

in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.--Find the name of Comstockelo on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENTbut never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it

PILES &c

come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from

Comstock & Co. ALLSORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out. ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve .-- The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PIES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

See Dr. Lin's signature, thus:

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH. for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most per-

feet order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COEDS COUCHS

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.



SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S CLM POUND EXTRACT. There is no other prepara tion of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this If you are sure to get Constock's, you will find superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DEE. H.H. CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings-all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm ;-so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Ralm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it

Dr. Bartholemew's

EXPECTORANT vill prevent or cure all incipient consumption

COUCHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Reme ber the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults

with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as

almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually. En ereduccording to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so hat no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should b your motto -- and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstockabo

Wholesale Druggists, 21 Courtland street (near Broaday.) New York.

***Also for sale genuine in Cincinnati, by our only SANFORD & PARK.
No. 15 Fourth Street, between Main and Sycamore.

STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with forms, when some other cause has been supposed to be true o.e. It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists, but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, sad to relate, a supposed fever; scarlatins, cold, or some other ailing, carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

THOMAS EMERY, It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, wom

the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickning the thought that those things should be—
and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this

Feb. 8th, 1843.

Worm Exterminator, when they know that if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask this question in truth and so-herness.

berness.

Mr. J. C. Ringold had a child very sick for near two
weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when
Kolmstock's Vermifuge was given, and next day more than
forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rap-

A child of a woman living near the Manhatten Water A child of a woman living near the Manhatten Water Works, had dwindled for a month, till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth, and itching of the nose. A humane lady, who called to provide for the family, sent immediately for Kolastock's Vernifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once, and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several children in a highly respectable family in Broadway had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with the Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circum-

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A family in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of eight years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before the Vermifuge was given.—The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she became again worse, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A physician of standing, had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest in less than a

week.

In numerous cases other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for a fever &c., but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away shnost an innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for twenty-five cents will show any one with astonishment the certain efforts of this Vermifuge.

five cents will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have "Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge" handsomely engraved on the outside label and the fac simile of Comstock & Co.

For sale in Cincinnati by our only Agents.

SANFORD & PARK,

No. 15 Fourth street, between Main and Sycamore.

NEW BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE. WILLIAM T. TRUMAN, having retired from the firm of TRUMAN & SMITH, has taken the store No. 20 Pearl street, for the purpose of pursuing a PUBLISH-ING and GENERAL BOOKSELLING BUSINESS.

His present publications consist of

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 1, by Lowell Maso. MASON'S SACRED HARF, vol. 1, by Lowell Mason and T.B. Mason. This work has met with great popularty. The recent improvements render it probably the most valuable collection of Sacred Music extant in any country. It has passed through twenty-three editions; the twenty-fourth edition is now is press.

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 2. A new and enlarged edition of this valuable work will soon be published, embodying the elements, and no pains will be spared to render it worthy of its distinguished compilers, and of the place it occupies in this series of musical works.

MASON'S SACRED HARP in PATENT NOTES. new edition of this very popular work will soon be pub-ished containing many new tunes, and substantial improve-

MASON'S YOUNG MINSTREL. This valuable Jurenile Musical Work has met with an unexpected degree of popular favor. A new edition will be put to press in a

MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR of the U.S. This work is used as a Text Book in the Woodward College in this city, and in many of the Colleges and Academies in the United States, and is respectfully commended to the attention of the School Trustees of Gincinnati, as a work peculiarly adapted to the higher classes in our common schools. The propriety and importance of instructing the pupils in a knowledge of the principles of the Government under which we live, must be conceded.

SMITH'S PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR. The popular favor which has been extended to this work, is such that it has become a standard school book throughout the

Inited States. MISS BEECHER'S MORAL INSTRUCTOR. This valuable School Book has passed through several editions, and is highly commended as a school Reading Book.

A SPLENDID SERIES OF TOY BOOKS for children. These books were in part selected by the subscri-ber while recently in London, and will be as attractive as any series published in America. The subscriber intends doing a General Bookselling and

Stationary Business. He has on hand large quantities of the ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS, which will be sold at the ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS, which will be sold at publishers prices, and a good assortment of the most popular Eastern and Western School Books, Classical Books, Blank Books, Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, &c., which will be sold low for Cash.

Country merchants are invited to call.

Orders are solicited.

Read and Understand.

DR. BRANDRETH: Having made use of thy pills for about five years past, and having found them to be a more excellent medicine than any other with which I have ever been a quainted, I feel it to be but an act of justice to thyself, and benevolence to the community, to publish a brief statement of a few of the cases in which I have derived extraordingly benefit from them.

throat and enest, and in a severe congimum tow, by taking one or two pills at a time for two or three nights, I have invariably succeeded in removing all soreness, and in effectually preventing the cold from settling on my lungs so as to produce a cough.

Once during last winter, while travelling on horseback,

Once during last winter, while travelling on horseback, and subjected to much exposure, I was suddenly taken extremely ill, with a very sore throat, high fever, and general prostration, both of strength and spirits—by the use of two doses of the pills, and drinking freely of cold water, a copious perspiration was kept up, and the disease gave way in 42 hours from the commencement, and in two days more I was again on my journey.

At another time, I had a severe lameness in the small of my back, occasioned by daily exercise in public speaking, until it became so exceedingly painful, that I was forced to speak sitting, not being able to stand on my feet. At length, the soreness extended quite through me, and the pain became so severe, that I never closed my eyes during

pain became so severe, that I never closed my eyes during a whole night, and several times during that night, I had a whole night, and several times during that night, I had serious doubts whether I would live till morning—I took seven pills, which went to the seat of the disease, and as by magic, seemed to lay hold of it, and carried it all off, so that I attended a meeting on the same evening, and spoke without pain for more than two hours, and the pain has not returned since. I regard this as one of the most extraor dinary cures that I have ever known and I can truly say, that in a similar case I would not exchange Brandreth's Pills for all the medicine in the drug store.

I have used the Pills, and administered them to others on various other occasions, and as far as I know, in no

ase without success. They are a vegetable compound, easy and gentle in their peration, and leave the system in the best possible contion. The price is only 25 cents a box, and few persons will require more than one box in a year. Any person may take them with perfect safety without the advice of a phy take them with perfect satery without the advice of a physician, and in 19 cases out of 20, they will, if seasonably taken supercede the necessity of sending for one. I intend in my travels in future, to carry them with me for sale, not that I am a desler in pills, but because by so deing I can serve the cause of humanity.

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

Cin., 4th mo., 10th, 1843.

The above valuable medicine is sold wholevale and re-

IMPERIAL.

500 RUL. CAP and POST 520 PLAIN do WRAP. PAPER S'D, 200 200 GROSS BONNET BOARDS. JAMES H. SPEER.

July 9th. 1842.

200

JOHN MAC MILLAN, CABINET MAKER AN, UNDERTAKER, North-east corner of New an North streets, Gincinnatt, respectfully Informs his friend and the public, that he has commenced the above business and hopes, by strict attention to it, to secure a share of the

public patronage.

He keeps constantly on hand, coffins of every description, shrouds, caps, and plates neatly engraved.

Also, Hearses and Carriages of the very best quality, and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at any of the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Charges, in all August 6, 1842.

Estate and Money Agent, 11, E. 4th st.

SHERMÂN'SLOZENGES

HERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES, are the safest,

HERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES, are the safety of COUGHS, COLDS, COUGHS, COUGHS, COLDS, COUGHS, COLDS, COUGHS, COLDS, COUGHS, COUG

Main street, Cincinnati, Onto.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. I,00,000 boxes have been sold, and not a failure has ever been known. They destroy all kinds of worms, and cannot injure where there are none.

Parents are constantly calling at Doct. Shermans, Lozenge Warchouse stating the benefit that their children and the children of their neighbors are receiving by the interest of their neighbors are receiving by the same of their neighbors are received.

Sherman's Worm Lozenges. Mrs. Flinn, McAllistone of the same of the sam zenge Warchouse stating the benefit that their children and the children of their neighbors are receiving by the use of Sherman's Worm Lozenges. Mrs. Flinn, McAllister street, called at Doctor Sherman's Warchouse, 147 Main Street, stated that her child had been complaining for some time: confined to the bed for three weeks, three physicians had been attending and all to no purpose. Hearing of the virtues of Sherman's Worm Lozengs, she concluded to try them—by the use of three doses the child discharded syen worms. Two Ferrators. The child is cluded to try them—by the use of three doses the end ans-charged seven worms. Two FEET LONG. The child is fast recovering. The mother says she believes that through the imposition of Providence that Sherman's Lo-zenges has saved the life of her child. Of all diseases to which children are exposed, none are

Of all diseases to which children are exposed, none are so fatal to them as worms. Unfortunately, children are seldon free from them—and as they imitate the symtoms of almost every other complaint, they often produce alarming effects without the cause being suspected. Worms are not only a cause of disease themselves, but their irritation aggravate all other diseases—wholding themselves up into large balls, and obstructing the bowels and frequently the throat—causing convulsions and too often death. The only sare and certain remedy will be found in Sherman's worm Lezenges, which will very soon darks. seiton free rom flein—and as they often produce alarming effects without the cause being suspected. Worms are not only a cause of disease themselves, but their irritation aggravate all other diseases—whadining themselves up into large balls, and obstructing the bowels and frequently the throat—causing convulsions and too often death. The only sure and certain remedy will be found in Sherman's Worm Lezenges, which will very soon destroy the worms and invigorate the powers of digestion, so as to prevent a return of them. Price, only twenty-five cents per box. THEUSE OF ONE BOX OF WORM LOZENGES.—"Messrs. G. F. & Go., 147 Main street, Cincinnati. Gentlemen,—My wife has been afflicted with worms from the age of three F. & Go., 147 Main street, Cincinnati. Gentlemen,—My wife has been afflicted with worms from the age of three years and has never been without them. She resided at Middletown, Butler county. At times she has been so afflicted with worms, as to require the attendance of two of the best Physicians in the place—one doctering her for one complaint, and one for another, but getting worse, she removed to Madison, and was under the hands of two of the most celebrated Physicians of that place, but all did been good. She came to Cincinnati some thus increase of the country. They are a sure preventive of the cholera, yellow or bilious fever, fever and ague, and all the local fevers of the country. They are made from a combination of the she removed to Madison, and was under the hands of two of the most celebrated Physicians of that place, hat all did her no good. She came to Cincinnati some time since, and began to dispair of getting better: Indeed she got so bad the worms came up in her throat—her sufferings became almost intolerable. Hearing of the many cures performed by Sherman's Lozenges, she thought that she would try them last August. I stepped in your store, and got a box of the worm lozenges, and I have every reason to rejoice that I did so. She took but one HALF BOX, when the worms came from her in bunches. I could not be positive, but I would suppose that there were from fifty to saxy in each bunch. The last dose brought several white worms, from twelve to fifteen inches long! She began to get well, and felt better than she had for years. Being cured, she gave the balance of the box to a neighbor by the name of Herald, who lives a short distance from us, who has two children, one five and the other two years of uge, who were much troubled with worms, and I have heard since, that by the time they had used up the box, both children were entirely cured."

The above is from Mr. R. Richards, Lawrence street near Front.

DISTRESSING HEADACHES

Are cured in five to ten minutes, by Sherman's Camphor Lozenges, so celebrated as the only specific for sea sickness, palpitation, lowness of spirit, and the lassitude and fatigue of body or mind attending travelling or crowded parment of a few of the cases in which I have defined extract dinary benefit from them.

Having been much occupied in travelling and public speaking, I have frequently taken severe cold, which, before I used these pills, always resulted in soreness of the pitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, despondency, in the local sheet and in a severe cough—but now, by ta-

llammatory or putrid sore throat, bowel or summer com-plaint, fainting oppression or a sense of sinking of the chest, cholic spasms, cramps of the stomache or bowels, hysterical affections and all nervous diseases, drowsines-through the day and weakfulness at night; cholera or chol

Was cured of a severe neadache in 6 minutes by 3 of the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against them.

Joseph B. Nones, Esq. Vice President of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, has suffered for years with nervous headache, that nothing would relieve till he used the Lozenges, which removed it entirely in fifteen advances.

minutes.
Dr. G. Hunter, 108 Sixth Av., has been subject to vio leut attacks of headache, so as to make him almost blind sia by only two boxes. Many causes might be given for two or three hours at a time. Nothing ever afforded him any relief till be tried these Lozenges, and they cured him in a few might be given where they have cured, when nothing else would afford any relief.

Detert. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges have stood the him in a few minutes. W. H. Attree, Esq., of the New York Herald, has used

them for the last year for headache or lassitude, and aldily using and approving of them.

Reverend Dr Duncan Dunbar of the Baptist church N Dr. A. C. Castle, 104 Sixth Av., has used them repeatedly and never knew them to fail. WEAK BACKS,

PAIN or weakness in any part of the body, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, cured by Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, which costs only 12 1-2 cents, and warranted better than

PAIN or or dumbago, cured by Sherman, which costs only 12 1-2 cents, and warranted better.

Jos. W. Hoxie, Esq., who had been so afflicted with rheumatism, as to be unable to dress himself without assistance, was enabled after wearing one only one night to get up alone in the morning, put on his clothes, and call at our office with eyes beaming with joy, & his tongue pouring forth the gladness of his heart, at the sudden and signal relief he had received from this best of all remedies.

Mr. David Williams, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an old Revolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheumatism, Doctor Joseph Watson Massilon Ohio, J P Coultee Wooster Ohio, Stickland & Gaylord, Gleveland Ohio, A Avery & co. Granville Ohio.

A Very & co. Granville Ohio. nd in my travels in future, to carry them.

Ide, not that I am a desler in pills, but because by so degree I can serve the cause of humanity.

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

Cin., 4th mo., 10th, 1843.

Cin., 4th mo., 10th, 1843.

The above valuable medicine is sold wholesale and reality at the established Agency, on 3d st. South side, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati.

THE subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 172

Main street.

100 REAMS DOUB. MED.

MRNOLD BUFFUM.

Sh-3m.

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS, of Elizabethtown, N. J., an old recolutionary Soldier, was so afflicted with Rheumatism, that he could scarcely help himself—these plasters entirely cured him. Thousands of certificates might be given of their wonderful properties, but the fact of the enormous quantity sold, must be the greatest evidence of their virtue. Directions are printed on the back of each plaster, with a fac similie of the name thus: A. SHERMAN, M. D. Be fac similie of the name thus: A. SHERMAN, M. D. Be particular to get SHERMAN'S PLORMAN'S PLASTER, and particular to get SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, and lodies, Ganadas inclusive. Cincinnati, March 22, 1843. particular to get SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, and see that it is so printed on the back, as there are severa base imitations hawked about and often palmed offas Sherl man's Plasters, when they are altogether worthless. No other person can make the genulae, so be particular when

SHERMAN'S RESTORATIVE LOZENGES. Diarrhœa or looseness of the bowels, so common and Diarrhœa or looseness of the bowels, so common and troublesome during the summer months, may now be entirely prevented by a proper use of these Lozenges. They are prepared expressly for that purpose, and can be relied on with perfect confidence. Persons subject to a derangement of the bowels should never be without them—They afford immediate relief from all the attendant gripings faintness, depression. &c.

aintness, depression, &c. Mr. JAMES B. HUNT, 497 Creenwich st., has used them, n his family with immediate benefit, never failing to cure

Col. Clark has given them to his children, and they COL. CLARK has given them to his children, and they never failed to cure in 24 hours.

Mr. FREEMAN HART, 8 Mercer st., suffered for 6 weeks with Diarrhea which nothing relieved till he tried these Lozenges—they cured him in one day. More than 1,000 individuals have been cured in one season by them.—They are the pleasantest and best Medicine in use.

SHERMON'S PAPILLARY OIL. A warranted cure for sore nipples without taking the child from the breast, in any case, no matter how bad it

may be.
Dr. VANDERPOOL, 192, Fourth st., one of our best physicians, has used it in many cases, and never failed of curing the worst in a few days—from extensive experience, he believes it infallible.

ary remedies failed to give relief. The first application of the Oil allayed all the pain and smarting, and effected a perfect cure in three days.

Mr. JOHN MC KIBBEN, JR., 670 Water st., says his wife

Mr. JOHN MC KIEBEN, JR., 070 W ater st., says his wife has heretofore suffered so excruciatingly with sore nipples, that she has been unable to nurse her children. She now uses Sherman's Papillary Oil, and finds it a sovereign rem-edy, and can nurse her children without difficulty. PROFESSOR BINGHAM'S Lady has used it with immedi-

d dis-ild is relief until he used these Lozenges, one box of which en-that s Lo-Col. J. C. ZABRISKIE, of New Brunswick, N. J., has

SHERMAN'S MAGNESIA LOZENGES

Will cure acidity of the stomache and bowels, heartburn, ic. May be taken freely for a gentle laxative—two to ten minutes for Leartburn. SHERMAN'S RHUBARB LOZENGES. A good corrector of the stomach and bowels-six to

operate as a laxative—two to three a stomachic SHERMAN'S CAVENNE LOZENGES.

ever long standing. SHERMAN'S DINNER LOZENGES From 1 to 3, taken 20 or 30 minutes before dinner, will through the day and weakfulness at night; cholera or cholera morbus, diarrhea, lassitude, or sense of fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of vouth—used after dissipation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

John M. Moore, Esq., Editor of the Brother Jonathan, was cured of a severe headache in 6 minutes by 3 of the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against them.

Joseph B. Nones, Esq. Vice President of the Washing-love Market largest Care a headache in 6 minutes before dinner, will excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, regulate the scale in excite a healthy appetite,

yield to this invaluable medicine, where all others fail.

Dyspepsia is sooner cured by them than any other medicine, While the Soda only affords temporary relief, they restore the natural tone of the stomach, excite a healthy appetite, promote digestion, equalize the circulation, cause regularity of the bowells, and thereby cure the patient.

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any relief.

Doctor Sherman's Medicated Lozenges have stood the test of experience for the last five pears. Thousands are Reverend Dr Duncan Dundar of the Baptist Navy, Rev Doctor Pancock of the British Navy, Rev Doctor Eastmond, Rev Doctor Allan, Rev Mr Maffit, Hon Aaron Clark, Ex Mayor of New York, Hon B B Beardstey, Hon N P Tallmadge, Hon Mr Archer of Virginia, Hon Edward J Porter &c. &c. Doctors Hunter, Zabriskie,

Castle, Nard, Elliott, Vanderpool, &c. &c. say that Doctor Sherman's Lozenges ought to be used in every family as a family medicine.

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He returns his thanks to the public, for the very liberal patronage recently bestowed, and hopes by strict attention to receive a continuance of their favors, "and to make it truly a business house for the Valley and its vicinity." Board \$1 per day.

ROB. F. LEVERING. July 8th, 1842. Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and

Dayton papers will please of pr. CASTLE, 297 Broadway, knew a case where the nip apper and as it is would drop off, and where all ordin send bills to Mansion House.